

THE
CANADIAN
ROSE ANNUAL
2004

Doreen Stanton

EDITOR



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

When I set out to write this, usually near the end of my editorial labours, I like to tell you about what I have learned on the way and a little about what you are about to read. This year, I have spent some time trying to put some substance to a rumour I have heard around the nursery industry. There appears to be a new or at least newly noticed disease called *Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden Oak Death). Our first reports said it could cause troubles for importation of rose plants and budwood from Europe. The information that follows was taken from the website of the EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION (EPPO) <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Alert_List/fungi/oak_death.htm>:

P. ramorum has been found mainly on Rhododendron and Viburnum in nurseries in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain (in Mallorca, Islas Baleares), Sweden, United Kingdom. Intercepted in Poland on Rhododendron growing in containers imported from Germany. Since November 2002, emergency measures have been taken by European Union Member States to avoid introduction and spread of *P. ramorum*.

EUROPE

Germany present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

Spain present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

United Kingdom present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

Channel Islands present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

England and Wales present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

Scotland present, few occurrences EPPO, 2003

NORTH AMERICA

USA restricted distribution EPPO, 2003

California restricted distribution EPPO, 2003

Oregon restricted distribution EPPO, 2003

A recent issue of The Garden magazine from the Royal Horticultural Society in the U.K. has this note: "Sudden oak death spreads: The pathogen that causes sudden oak death, *Phytophthora ramorum*, has now been found in southern California on camellias supplied by Monrovia, one of America's largest wholesale nurseries. Since it was first found in north California in 1995, the disease has killed thousands of *Quercus* (oak) and *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (tan oak)."

It would appear that there are no reports involving roses. While I was on a recent visit to a new rose nursery near Toronto, the owner/grower made mention of Kordes roses he was growing and of a visit from Wilhelm Kordes but there was no indication he expected to encounter any import difficulties. There have been reports of difficulties with imports to the USA but they were apparently caused more by the restrictions imposed as a result of "9/11" than any disease fears.

Now you know all that I know. We will continue to monitor this puzzling problem and let you know as soon as we do of any further developments.

It has been suggested that I have a theme for this Annual and mine always is—I am Canadian!! I look for content that is principally Canadian, from as many regions of the country as possible and of a high degree of interest and sophistication. We have made it from sea to sea this time with some good stops in between. In the interests of not being too parochial, we have more from Dr. Manners of Florida on DNA research on roses. I hope it pleases all of you as much as it pleases me.

The Clearing House continues to provide valuable information on growing the newer roses in every part of the country. Enclosed with this Annual you will find the necessary forms and information for filling them out. Join in commenting on your new roses and see if your opinions are those of your fellow rosarians. Have a look at the present Clearing House to get ideas of which ones to think about. It always intrigues me that opinions can differ so much but that's what makes the Clearing House so useful: it is definitely not advertising copy.

Have a look at some of the lists at the beginning of the book. Both the Rose Consultants and Demonstration Gardeners are ready and willing to provide their knowledge and gardens for your help or even for your entertainment. Besides, they are just very pleasant people to know. They help put Society back in the CRS's name.

As always, I must point out the excellence and help of my proofreaders, Richard Chambers, Ethel Freeman, Anne Graber, Judith Roback, and Philip Webster. Ethel Freeman acts as my mentor when she is not proofreading, as does Anne Graber, providing me with valuable leads to people who will write for us and better ways to achieve our ends. To our printer, Steve Bass, who keeps improving the Annual through technology while charging us little or no more for the result, a vote of most hearty thanks.

Doreen Stanton

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CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDENS

(Chairman: Doreen Stanton, 172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9)

Demo Gardeners love to show off their gardens but would appreciate a call before visiting. Not nice to be caught with the weeds showing.

Phyllis Brewer	General Delivery, 2105 Northwest Rd. Denman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	250-335-2760	Old Roses
Brad Jalbert	22771-38th Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786	Most Classes Breeds Minia- tures and others.
Art & Dorothy Pastro	5226 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C. V5J 2T6	604-435-7769	Exhibition Roses
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ralston	131 Island Hwy., Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2B2	250-287-8543	Austins Hybrid Teas Climbers
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700	Climbers and Most Others
Don Heimbecker	2107 Hope St. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 2H3	403-244-0060	Hybrid Teas
Wm. Archibald	12 Heritage Court., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 8E1	306-922-2528	
Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518	Most Classes
Donna & Frank Barkey	4405 Townline Rd. N. R.R. 2 Black- stock, Ont. L0B 1B0	905-655-3561	
Ron & Sandra Capon	Prime Shores, GMB 26, RR#1	Thornbury, Ont. N0H 2P0	

Edna Caldwell	R.R. 1 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484	Hybrid Teas Hardy & Old Roses
Claire & Ian Finch	21 Ashall Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735	Hybrid Teas Most Classes
Kenneth & Rachel Flood	155 Edgchill Dr., R.R. 3 Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505	Most Classes
Ray & Eleanor Hopkins	14 Lawrence Ave. Stoney Creek, Ont L8G 2M7	905-664-4592	Hybrid Teas OGR's
Walter Lemire	R.R.1 Oldeastle, Ont. N0R 1L0	519-737 6788	Hybrid Teas
Larry Lougheed	19 Sundance Cres Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494	Hybrid Teas Hybridizes roses
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333	email clmedoald@ sympatico.ca
Meredith Miller	651 Walkersfield Rd., Peterborough, Ont. K9J 4W1	705-745-5128	Hybrid Teas Floribundas
Eileen Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796	
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave. Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656	Hybrid Teas Miniatures
George & Joyce Turner	5386 Birdeage Walk Burlington, Ont. L7L 3K6	905-637-6468	Most Classes
Gerry Wade	205 Cherry Ct. Barrie, Ont .L4N 4A5	705-722-6163	Miniatures Many Others
Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640	Most Classes
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102	OGR's Shrubs

PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS IN CANADA

The rose is known throughout the world as the queen of flowers. The colour, form and fragrance of a rose bring so much pleasure to our lives, but when one is travelling in Canada, obtaining information on rose gardens can be difficult. The travel agent or tourist board may know of a large botanical garden but not the rose gardens in smaller cities and towns. Even people who live within a short distance may not notice or know of the beautiful roses in their area.

The following information on rose gardens has been compiled by various members of the Canadian Rose Society and its affiliate societies. Some of these gardens are large while others are small; some charge for admission; some are open to the public year round while others have specific times and some are by appointment only. We advise you to check before visiting the gardens as some particulars may change.

We hope you will enjoy visiting these rose gardens. Let us know which ones you visited and enjoyed the most. We would like to include the number of roses and any special features for each garden so if you can provide us with more information on a garden or you know of a garden that is not recorded, please contact the editor or the secretary of the Society or email info@canadianrosesociety.org

ALBERTA

OLDS COLLEGE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Olds, Alberta

Specialties: Species and shrubs, many early Canadian roses

Contact: Web site: www.oldscollege.ab.ca

CALGARY ZOO ROSE GARDEN

Address: 1300 Zoo Rd. NE, Calgary, Alberta

Admission Charge: Yes

Contact: Web site: www.calgaryzoo.ab.ca

DEVONIAN ROSE GARDEN—THE BETA SIGMA PHI ROSE GARDEN

Address: University of Alberta, Edmonton Alberta. T6G 2E1

Admission Charge: For Rose Arboretum or any other part of the Garden : Adult- \$6.50, Senior - \$5.75, Youth/Student (12-17 years) - \$5.75, Child (2-11 years) - \$4.00 (children under 2 - Free), Family - \$20.00 (2 adults and up to 3 children under 12 years)

Number of Rose Plants: Between 150 - 200 different kinds of roses or groups of roses

Main Bloom Period: June - July

Administered by: Dr. Michael Hickman (Associate Director)

Contact: Barry Greig, Devonian Botanic Garden (address as above), **Telephone:** 780-987-3054, **Fax:** 780-987-4141,
E mail: bgreig@ualberta.ca **Web site:**
www.discoveredmonton.com/devonian

Rose Specialties: Species roses

ST. ALBERT ROSE GARDEN

Address: Red Willow Park, St. Albert, Alberta

Number of Plants: 500

Contact: Gudrin Bublitz

Administered by: Society of Friends for the St. Albert Public Gdn.
33 Ash Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta. T8N 3J6

Phone: 780 459-7912

Fax: 780-459-0662

Specialties: Species and shrubs, hardy Canadian roses

Comments: See article Annual 1997

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURNABY CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Burnaby Mountain Park, Burnaby, British Columbia

MINTER GARDENS

Address: Trans Canada Highway and #9, Chilliwack, British Columbia. (located 90 minutes east of downtown Vancouver, B.C. on the Trans-Canada Hwy. #1 at exit #135.)

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Website: www.mintergardens.com

Comments: Conveniently nestled against 7000 foot Mt. Cheam in the coastal mountains of beautiful British Columbia, Minter Gardens consists of 11 theme gardens on 27 acres. See article Annual 2000

CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Dogwood Pavilion 621 Poirier St., Coquitlam, British Columbia

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas

PARK AND TILFORD GARDENS

Address: 240 Colton St., North Vancouver, British Columbia

PETER WING ROTARY ROSE GARDEN, RIVERSIDE PARK

Address: 1st and Lorne Street, Kamloops, Located in Riverside Park (Next to park band shell). British Columbia

Admission Charge: None

Number of Rose Plants: 350-400 (significant losses over the 2003/04 winter).

Main Bloom Period: June – Oct (frost). 1st bloom usually

appears June 1.

Administered by: City of Kamloops Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department – Horticulture Section.

Contact: Dave Hilton, Parks Manager 250-828-3506

E-Mail: dhilton@kamloops.ca

Specialties: Dedicated section in Memory of Princess Diana Bed created August 31, 1998 to honour the memory of Princess Diana.

Foundation Plantings: Lady Di (G.F.) Royal Highness (H.T.) Royal William (H.T.) Royal Beauty Weeping Crab Apple

Comments: The current Kamloops – Riverside Park Rose Garden was officially opened May 8, 1982 “The Rotary Rose Garden”. Re-Dedicated August 1999 “Peter Wing Rotary Rose Garden” to honour former Kamloops Mayor Peter Wing (first mayor in North America of Chinese descent). The garden is a focal point for wedding pictures and recently received upgrades to include a new Explorer Rose bed focusing on Canadian explorers, new benches and a 2nd arbour.

BUTCHART GARDENS

Address: Saanich, Vancouver Island (20k north of Victoria), British Columbia

Admission Charge: Yes

Website: <http://carver.pinc.com/butchart>

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

Address: Summerland, British Columbia

Administered by: Brian Stretch, Box 1363, Summerland BC V0H 1Z0

Comments: See article “Will Eddie’s Roses Please Show Up!!” Annual 1999.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ROSE GARDEN

Address: UBC, Crescent Road, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1

Located on Crescent Road at the north end of Main Mall, between the University Centre (former Faculty Club) and the Chan Centre for the Performing Arts. The Rose Garden Parkade is beneath the Rose Garden, with the entrance on North West Marine Drive, across from the Museum of Anthropology.

Admission Charge: Free

The only time access to the Rose Garden might be restricted is when a wedding party or a photo shoot has been booked.

Number of Rose Plants: About 450 plants.

Main Bloom Period: June through September

Administered by: Plant Operations

Contact: David Smith; Tel: 604-822-0014; Fax: 604-822-6969; E-mail: david.smith@ubc.ca

Specialties: This is a display garden, with mostly hybrid tea and floribunda roses. Not many shrubs or ramblers. There are about 20 varieties, with some changes each year.

Comments: The Rose Garden is part of 400 acres of campus gardens maintained by Plant Operations. The original rose garden was established in 1949, under the direction of Frank E. Buck, Supervisor, Campus Development. The American Rose Society designated it an Experimental and/or Display Garden for 1951. The garden was closed in 1995 for the construction of the Chan Centre and parkade. The Centre and parkade opened in 1997 with a new rose garden, and attractive new landscaping. The new rose garden was designed by Perry & Associates, Landscape Architects. The Museum of Anthropology is across the street. The Nitobe Japanese garden is close by. It is administered by the UBC Botanical Gardens, which are located further along NW Marine Drive, on the west side of the campus. David Tarrant wrote about the Asian roses in this garden in the 1998 Annual

Website: None at present.

VAN DUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Address: 37th and Oak St., Vancouver, British Columbia

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Website: www.vandusengarden.org

STANLEY PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Vancouver, British Columbia

Specialties: Cross section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

HORTICULTURAL CENTRE OF THE PACIFIC

Address: Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas

MEMORY LANE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Polson Park, Vernon, British Columbia

VICTORIAN GARDEN

Address: Government House, Rockland Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia

Specialties: Old Garden Roses. Collection of David Austin roses

Comments: A large circular rose garden in the Victorian style, wrought iron structures, a mix of old and modern roses. The sunken rose garden at the same address is a new garden, somewhat Italian in style (no grass) containing 87 bushes, mainly old roses and David Austin roses. Both these gardens are maintained by volunteers, with some help from full-time staff.

MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN, WALTER WRIGHT

PIONEER VILLAGE

Address: Dawson Creek, British Columbia

Specialties: Explorers and other hardy roses

Comments: Contact Anita Haight 250-843-7419. See article Annual 2000 for description.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF HATLEY PARK NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Address: Royal Roads University

2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, British Columbia

Specialities: English Austin and Shrub roses.

Comments: This garden would be of interest to anyone who would like to see what a certain rose looks like in a garden setting.

MANITOBA

ASSINIBOINE PARK

Address: 2355 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION

Address: Morden, Manitoba

Specialties: Canadian shrub roses

Website: <http://res2.agr.ca/winnipeg/pagetwo.htm>

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY GARDEN

Address: Sir Wilfred Grenfell Campus, Cornerbrook, Newfoundland

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GARDEN

Address: Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland

NEW BRUNSWICK

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE NEW BRUNSWICK

Address: Saint-Jacques, New Brunswick

Admission Charge: Yes

NOVA SCOTIA

THE HISTORIC GARDEN

Address: Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia

441 St. George Street Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia B0S 1A0

Specialities: Old Garden Roses

Admission Charge: Adults - \$6.00 Seniors: \$5.00

Admission Times: The Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens are open daily from May 15 - Oct 11. May / June and September / October 9 a. m. - 5 p. m. July / August 8 a. m. - dusk

Comments: The Themed Gardens are linked by paths through other display areas including several plant collections, the largest being the Rose Collection which displays more than 230 cultivars in their historical context, providing a dazzling summer display. The earliest varieties, including Gallicas, Albas, Damasks, Musks, and Centifolias are followed counterclockwise from the left by the later

Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras. A rose maze containing hardy Rugosa varieties is situated beyond the Rose Garden, bringing the number of rose bushes in this extensive collection to more than 200.

Website: <http://www.historicgardens.com>

HALIFAX PUBLIC GARDEN

Address: Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia

HALIBURTON HOUSE

Address: Clifton Avenue, Near Hwy 101, Windsor, Nova Scotia

ONTARIO

MILLENNIUM MEMORIAL GARDEN

Address: 205 Lakeshore Drive, South Shore Community Centre
Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario

Specialties: Hardy Canadian Roses

Comments: The best bloom period is late June and early July but there is always some bloom right up to October. The location is 205 Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario. From the Essa Rd. cut-off on Hwy 400, go north on Essa Rd to Tiffen St., turn right at the stop light and then right again at next stoplight which is Lakeshore Drive. The South Shore Centre is about 500 metres from there on the left side Lots of free parking plus a biking/walking trail around the bay. Beautiful view!

For further information, contact Edna Caldwell at 705-721-0484 or Ellen Spencer at ellron02@hotmail.com

CENTRAL PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

NELSON PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: 680 Plains Rd. W., Burlington, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Website: www.rbg.ca/index2.html

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH ARBORETUM

Address: Hwy. 6, Guelph, Ontario

GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL FREEPORT HEALTH CARE CENTRE

Address: 3579 King St. E., Kitchener, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: The Golden Triangle Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden. See article page Annual 2003

RAYNER ROSE GARDEN

Address: Springbank and Wonderland, London, Ontario

ST. LAWRENCE PARK COMMISSION

Address: Morrisburg, Ontario

Comments: See the Annual of 1999 for an article on the Queen Elizabeth Gardens here.

NIAGARA PARKS BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: Niagara Falls, Ontario

Number of Plants: Approx. 2,300

Main Bloom Period: Mid June to late September

Contact: Niagara Parks, Tel: 905-356-8554 or Fax: 905-356-5488

Administered By: The Niagara Parks and School of Horticulture

Admission Charge: No

Specialties: H.T.'s, Grandifloras, Floribundas and Modern Climbers

VICTORIA PARK RESTAURANT AND GREENHOUSE GARDENS

Address: Niagara Parkway, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: There are several little gardens in this area but really only a few roses. There are, of course, lots of interesting spots at the Falls. Although there is no admission fee, the parking is at least \$8.00 per car.

GAIRLOCH ESTATE

Address: 1306 Lakeshore Rd. E., Oakville, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

AGRICULTURE CANADA CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Address: Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN/JARDIN DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN

Address: Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario

Contact: Visitors services 613-998-7113 or 1-800-465-6890

Admission Charge: No

Number of Plants: 300 rose varieties

Specialties: Hardy shrub roses and others, Canadian heritage roses

Comments: The rose garden celebrates the 125th anniversary of Confederation; it is an historical monument and reflection of the country's cultural diversity. See the Annual of 1999 for two articles on the building of this garden.

EDWARDS GARDENS

Address: Lawrence Avenue at Leslie, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Old Garden roses

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION PARK

Address: Lakeshore Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

CASA LOMA HISTORICAL GARDEN

Address: Spadina at Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Old Garden Roses

HUMBER ARBORETUM

Address: Humber College Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Shrub Roses

ROSETTA PARK

Address: Kingston Rd East of Birchmount on the South side, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Different types. Fifteen to twenty large beds with approximately a hundred roses in each bed and each bed is a different colour

Comments: Beautiful view of Lake Ontario, annual beds are outstanding. It's only a tiny park that few people know about. The centre has a huge boulder and water fall for picture taking of weddings; large rose beds are planted by colour; there is a lot of shade planting, and a large arbour covered in wisteria just hanging in flowers. A peaceful park for sitting looking out at the sailboats, reading and people watching. The roses are all varieties, and the park is open to the public but closes its gates in the evening once it gets dark.

CHIPPAWA PARK

Address: Welland, Ontario

QUEEN ELIZABETH II GARDENS

Address: Jackson Park, Tecumseh Rd., Windsor, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: Covers 65 acres, with four of those acres occupied by the formal Rose Gardens, where visitors can find over 12,000 rose bushes among 450 varieties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MALPEQUE GARDENS

Address: Blue Heron Drive, Route 20, Malpeque, Prince Edward Island

QUEBEC

ROSERAIE DU TEMISCOUATA

Address: Fort Ingall, Cabano, Quebec

CITY OF MONTREAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Address: 4101 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal, Quebec

No. of Plants: 10,000 rose bushes

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Website: www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm

Comments: News from the WFRS Convention in Glasgow 2003 was that the Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden was one of the gardens awarded the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence. Claire Laberge is Rose Horticulturist here. She has written a number of articles for the Annual including a new one this year and she loves to show off her garden.

THE CONNAUGHT ROSE GARDEN

Address: Mount Royal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

LES FLORALIES ROSE GARDEN

Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Montreal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

GORDON PARK

Address: St Lambert, facing Hotel de Ville, Quebec

Specialties: Winter Hardy Roses, in particular the Canadian Explorer Roses

Comments: The Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden

CRS SUSTAINING MEMBERS—2004

The Canadian Rose Society would like to thank the following Life & Sustaining Members for their generous support this past year.

Craig &	B. Vincent & Pamela Kelly
Carol Bamford	Denise G Kennedy
Debbie Berg	Henry A. Kuska
Audrey Bruce	Florence Lazar
William F. Burt	Leonard Lee
Milton & Maxine Cadsby	Norman Levesque
Wendy Caldwell-Halkewycz	Richard G. Martin
Catalpa Enterprises Inc.	John Mathieson
Richard Chambers	John McGeachie
Barbara Clarke	Janet McKinlay
Milford Clausen	John McLean
John Cockbain	Carline M. Oakley
Janeth Cooper	Edward Ozog
Sidney & Mabel Dodd	Alice Pal
Eiko & Kiyo Endo	Linda Perdicaris
Peter G. Fawcett	Virginia Perkins
Gladys Fitzpatrick	Photos Philos
Ken & Rachel Flood	Arnold Pittao
Tom W. Fox	Fern A. Rahmel
Rowland C. Frazee	Dr. Roberta Roberts
Ethel Freeman	Carol Slipetz
Manuel Goulart	Muriel Stafford
Paul & Anne Graber	Doreen Stanton
Pauline Hargraves	Herbert Stott
Jean Hay	Avery Wagg
Marion D. Hesse	Philip Webster
Raye Jacobe	Dr. Patrick White
Barbara Karthein	Judi Witkowski

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY ACCREDITED JUDGES

Chairman: Jim Anderson, 8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4

Committee

Denis Creighton, Rachel Flood, Gerry Wade

ALBERTA:

John Beedle, Ken Owens, Ann Owens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Edwina Bauer, Audrey Brisbane, Garry Brust, Helen Collicutt, Jean Dobell, Jean Hay, Viola Heaslip, Dion Litvaniks, Terrence Martinich, Beverley Matheson, P. Joan McCarthy, Susan Mills, Monica Semsch, William Watson, Patrick White, Anne Williams, Denis Yeomans.

MANITOBA:

Serge Legault.

ONTARIO:

Frances Ahara, Jim Anderson, Mary Audia, Marjorie Bell, Marisa Bergagnini, Shirley Binns, George Blyth, Gloria Broks, Lotte Brunner, Edna Caldwell, Reta Caldwell, Wendy Caldwell-Halkewycz, Richard Chambers, Barbara Clarke, Jan Cooper, Denis Creighton, Wendy Downing, Claire Finch, Rachel Flood, Cam Galli, Krys Good, Anne Graber, Paul Graber, Trudy Grantham, Ivy Gross, Beryl Harris, Marlene Hawkins, Fay Jensen, Kathleen Keating, Vincent Kelly, Stephen Knowlton, Sue Ann Krac, Cecil Lamrock, June Laver, Margaret Leech, Mildred Legrow, Walter Lemire, Larry Lougheed, Norman MacKay, Lesley McCullough, Ken McFarquhar, John McLean, Donna McQuay, Audrey Mciklejohn, Marilyn Mitchener, Dave Money, Mary Mordy, Jean Morrow, George Pagowski, Marie Pearson, Robert Pottle, Pauline Richards, Roberta Roberts, Elizabeth Schleicher, Helmut Schleicher, Janice Schmidt, Judy Shedden, Ruth Somerville, Marion Soules, Peg Spence, Ellen Spencer, Edward Stafford, Doreen Stanton, Barbara Twiner, Diane Vaughan, Mary Ann Vercammen, Gerry Wade, Kathy Wade, Avery Wagg, Phil Webster, Pamela Wright.

QUEBEC:

Mary Baillie, Lloyd Chan, Michel Jaffre, Tatiana Kochanski, Claire Laberge, Eileen Ouellette, Veronique Poliquin.

*For further information call or write Jim Anderson
905-459-6518 or Fax 905-459-3963*

ROSE CONSULTANTS

The Canadian Rose Society has developed a program of Rose Consultants who are available to be called upon by both Affiliated Rose Societies and Garden or Horticultural Societies as well as members of the general public. Their purpose is to provide help and information on the growing of roses particularly in their own parts of the country where they have the most experience. Many are familiar with conditions in other areas or can get the information in short order. All have grown roses for a number of years and have served the Canadian Rose Society in many ways: as Regional Directors or members of the Board, as Demonstration Gardeners, or as Judges. All have shown a desire and willingness to communicate and share their knowledge as speakers or writers and as assistants at Rose Shows or other displays of plants and roses.

Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518
Mary Baillic	145 Brandy Rd., Foster, Quebec J0E 1R0	450-539-2906
John Beedle	104-20-Grange Drive, St. Albert, Alta. T8N 6J1	403-459-6960
Marjorie Bell	Box 106, R.R. 3 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-722-8732
Barbara Bishop	288 Magnolia Drive, Hamilton, Ont. L9C 6P9	905-387-4936
George A. Blyth	#409-65 Westmount Rd. N. Waterloo, Ont. N2L 5G6	519-886-6335
Phyllis Brewer	General Delivery, 2105 Northwest Rd., Denman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	250-335-2760
Audrey Brisbane	1146 Lucille Drive, Brentwood Bay, B.C. V8M 1H6	250-652-4071
Ralph S. Bullough	R.R. #14 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5	807-767-2331
Edna Caldwell	R.R. #1, Wayside Designs, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484
Reta Caldwell	R.RR.#1-#4402, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-1777

Ron & Sandra Capon	Prime Shores, GMB 26, R.R. #1, Thornbury, Ont. N0H 2P0	519-599-6779
Iris Chambers	R.R. 2 Box 5, Jedore, Oyster Ponds, N.S. B0J 1W0	902-889-9275
Richard W. Chambers	157 Pinewood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6C 2V6	416-653-9654
Barbara Clarke	476 Martin Grove Road, Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 4M4	416-622-6422
Janeth Cooper	70 Plateau Crescent, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1M8	416-444-6882
Denis Creighton	3 Naylor Street, Maple, Ont. L6A 1R8	905-832-1101
Joan E. Dobell	10675 Madrona Dr., North Saanich, B.C. V8L 5L8	250-656-8666
Wendy Downing	180 Dalewood Cres., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4C1	905-528-7441
Claire Finch	21 Ashall Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735
Rachel Flood	R.R. #3, 155 Edgehill Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505
Ethel Freeman	15 Chiltern Hill Road, Toronto, Ont. M6C 3B4	416-787-4451
Ianthe Christine Goodfellow	Box 123, Pincher Creek, Alta.	403-627-3709
Paul & Anne Graber	10 Fairfax Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1L 1Z8	416-757-8809
Jean T. Hay	406 Knight Terrace, Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 1G2	250-752-2172
Viola Heaslip	1025 Greenridge Cres., Victoria B.C. V8X 3B8	250-479-6563
Brad Jalbert	Select Roses 22771 38 Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786
Denise G. Kennedy	P.O. Box 1463, Stouffville, Ont. L4A 8A3	905-642-2627
Claire Laberge	4847 des Érables, Montréal P.Q. H2H 2E3	514-524-1652

Cecil Lamrock	1670 Coates Road, Port Perry, Ont. L9L 1B3	905-985-5462
June Laver	R.R. #3 Caledon East, Ont L0N 1E0	905-880-4486
Len Lee	461 Gowland Cres., Milton, Ont. L9T 4G6	905-878-4085
Ross B. Linton	Unit 502, 1 Royal Orchard Blvd., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 3C1	416-327-5492
Dion Litvaniks	1086 Chapman Rd., R.R. #1, Cobble Hill, B.C. V0R 1L0	250-743-3979
Larry Loughheed	19 Sundance Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494
Fred M. Lyall	#4-4209-25th St., Vernon B.C. V1T 4S2	250-542-7399
Norman A. Mackay	324 Newbold Court, Burlington, Ont. L7R 2Y6	905-637-6401
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333
Dr. Donald M. McLean	Apt. 6-5885 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3Y5	604-263-9076
John McLean	57 Ranglecy Drive, Scarborough, Ont M1B 5L4	416-724-5349
Donna McQuay	19 Bronte Cres., Barric, Ont. L4N 5B8	705-733-2686
Audrey Meiklejohn	545 Morning Road, R.R. 2, Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 4V9	905-853-8910
Susan Mills	1283 Haywood Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1V2	604-922-3364
Robert & Mary Nason	65 Union Blvd., St. Lambert, P.Q. J4R 2M4	450-672-1893
Robert Osborne	Corn Hill Nursery, 2700 Route 890, Corn Hill, N.B. E4Z 1M2	506-756-3635
Eileen M. Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796
Ken & Ann Owens	1-50410 Range Road, 275 Stony Plain, Alta. T7Z 1Z8	403-963-7489

George Pagowski	Apt. 1103-1966 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 1J6	905-528-2175
Marie Pearson	3272 Valmarie Ave., Mississauga, Ont. L5C 2A8	905-275-7089
Stephen Raven	8 Escallier Place, St. Albert, Alberta. T8N 5T1	780-458-5390
James Scherrer	9 Bluejay Road, Elmira, Ont. N3B 1H9	519-669-5967
Elizabeth Schleicher	2369 Doncaster Drive, Burlington, Ont. L7P 3V9	905-335-9399
Monica Semsch	1700 Enderby Ave., Tsawwassen, B.C. V4L 1T1	604-943-5426
Jean Shack	335 Beachwood Ave., London, Ont. N6J 3J6	519-472-7853
E. G. "Ted" Stafford	2-1505 Upper Middle Rd., Burlington, Ont. L7M 4M3	905-331-8073
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656
Michael S. Twigg	4216 Bath Rd., Kingston, Ont. K7M 4Y7	613-389-5802
Gerry & Kathy Wade	205 Cherry Court, Barrie, Ont. L4N 4A5	705-722-6163
Philip G. Webster	4 Cowley Ave., Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 2E1	416-233-7831
R. Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700
C. Denis Yeomans	4475 Stonchaven Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1E7	604-929-6166

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

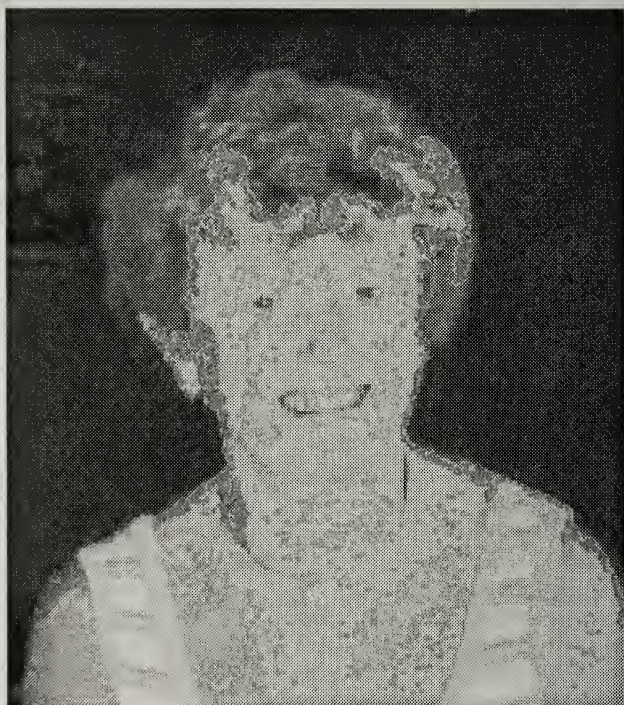
This is my first President's Message and I want to convey to all of you the renewed hope I feel for the Canadian Rose Society in our upcoming celebration year. This is not to say that we have reached our goals of increased membership or being represented in all provinces across Canada, but we are well on our way. This year we have two new Board Members from outside Ontario, Patrick White from British Columbia and Arnold Pittao from Alberta/Saskatchewan. This is the beginning of what I hope will be complete representation from across Canada. We still have a lot of work to do and to this end, I am asking for your complete support as members. If you are willing to serve on the Board or give time to specific projects please contact me. You will be surprised at how many ways you can help.

As I am writing this at the end of June, it is the beginning of the first full flush of bloom on the roses and the rose shows are kicking off this weekend in Ontario; the same is happening all over the rest of Canada. The next month will put the Queen of Flowers on display across Canada and it is the chance for rosarians all across Canada to introduce other gardeners and new homeowners to the joys of growing roses. Please take the time to encourage them to join the CRS.

Our publications committee headed by Ethel Freeman is revamping our publications to reflect the changes of the modern communication era. Our web site has also been updated and if you haven't checked it recently, take a browse. We will always welcome suggestions that we may implement, so take the time to write us. We have to thank Richard Mitchener for getting the Commposter on the way and we have now published four editions. We are still working on the format and require an editor. If you have editing talents, please contact Ethel Freeman. We also will be getting more publicity in national magazines to spread the word that the CRS is moving forward.

I would like to offer congratulations to the Montreal Botanical Gardens on their prestigious award from the World Federation of Roses; this was a significant achievement for Montreal and for Canada. Well done, Claire Laberge and your co-workers; you should feel very proud..

Janet McKinlay is working on providing interesting programs for new, younger members of the CRS; more about this will be featured in our other publications. The Photographic Competition has been brought into the technical age of digital cameras and Kimberley Flood with the help of Ross Linton will be overseeing this competition. The results will be published in the



New Year.

Larry Sherk represented the CRS at two shows this year, the Toronto Trade Show in January and the Niagara Flower and Garden Show in June. The first enables the CRS to make contacts with the industry across Canada. This has given us promising leads that will benefit all rose growers in Canada. At the second which lasted three days, about 3000 people viewed the show so that our membership forms were given out to both Canadians and Americans who flocked to see the show.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Board for their support and the many people who have been involved and are still involved in the revitalization of the CRS. I look forward to 2005 with renewed hope.

Happy gardening!

MESSAGE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

Ceci est mon premier message en tant que présidente, et je voulais vous transmettre l'espoir renouvelé que je ressens à l'endroit de la Société Canadienne des Roses pour notre prochaine année de célébrations. Ce n'est pas à dire que nous avons atteint nos objectifs, qui sont d'augmenter nos adhésions ou d'être représentés dans toutes les provinces à l'échelle du pays, mais nous sommes définitivement sur la bonne voie. Cette année, nous comptons deux nouveaux membres du Conseil qui ne sont pas de l'Ontario. Patrick White est de la Colombie-Britannique et Arnold Pittao est de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan. Voici le début de ce que j'espère être une représentation complète, d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. Nous avons encore énormément de travail à accomplir et, à cette fin, je vous demande votre appui total en tant que membres. Si vous souhaitez servir au sein du Conseil ou nous accorder de votre temps dans le cadre de projets bien précis, n'hésitez pas à me joindre. Vous seriez surpris(e) des nombreuses façons que vous pouvez aider!

Puisque je rédige cet article en début juin, il s'agit de la première pleine floraison de l'année, et le lancement des expositions de roses se fait cette fin de semaine-ci en Ontario, et la même chose se produit à travers le Canada. Le mois prochain, nous animerons l'exposition Reine des Fleurs à travers le pays, et ce sera la chance pour tous les cultivateurs de roses de partout au pays de présenter les joies de la culture des roses aux jardiniers et nouveaux propriétaires. Prenez le temps de venir les encourager à se joindre à notre Société.

Notre comité des publications, sous la direction d'Ethel

Freeman, voit actuellement à réorganiser nos publications de façon à ce qu'elles reflètent les changements de l'ère moderne des communications. Notre site Web a aussi été mis à jour et, si vous ne l'avez pas consulté dernièrement, je vous inviterais à y jeter un coup d'œil. Nous accueillerons toujours favorablement vos suggestions, et il se pourrait que nous les appliquions! Alors, écrivez-nous! Nous devons remercier Richard Mitchener pour avoir lancé Composter, et nous avons déjà publié quatre numéros. Nous travaillons toujours à son format et sommes à la recherche d'un rédacteur en chef. Si vous avez des talents de rédacteur, veuillez communiquer avec Ethel Freeman. Nous obtiendrions aussi une plus grande publicité dans les revues nationales, afin de répandre la bonne nouvelle, soit que la Société Canadienne des Roses va de l'avant.

J'aimerais aussi profiter de cette occasion pour féliciter le Jardin botanique de Montréal qui a reçu un prix prestigieux de la Fédération mondiale des sociétés pour la culture de la rose; il s'agit d'une remarquable réalisation pour Montréal et pour le Canada. Félicitations pour un travail bien fait à Claire Laberge et ses collègues. Vous avez de quoi être très fiers!

Janet McKinlay travaille à l'élaboration de programmes fascinants pour le compte de la Société Canadienne des Roses; vous pourrez en apprendre davantage dans nos autres publications. Le Concours de photographie a été initié au monde technique des caméras numériques et Kimberley Flood, avec l'aide de Ross Linton, verra à coordonner ce concours. Les résultats seront publiés au cours de la nouvelle année.

Larry Sherk a représenté la Société Canadienne des Roses dans le cadre du Salon professionnel de Toronto en janvier et au Niagara Flower and Garden Show, en juin. Ceci permet d'abord à la Société d'établir des contacts au sein de l'industrie, d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. Ceci nous a aussi permis d'avoir des tuyaux prometteurs qui viendront bénéficier à tous les cultivateurs de roses du Canada. Dans le cadre de la deuxième exposition qui a duré trois jours, près de 3 000 personnes y ont assisté. En conséquence, nous avons pu distribuer nos formulaires d'adhésion aux Canadiens et aux Américains qui se sont rués pour voir cette exposition.

En guise de conclusion, j'aimerais remercier le Conseil d'administration de son appui, de même que les nombreuses personnes qui ont participé, et qui participent toujours à la revitalisation de la Société Canadienne des Roses. C'est avec un regain d'espoir que j'anticipe l'arrivée de l'année 2005! Bon jardinage!

IN MEMORIAM
R. G. (Bob) Whitlock

Bob was a former director of the London Horticultural Society for almost 40 years and served as president twice. Bob was an ardent grower of Hybrid Tea roses with two hundred bushes in his subdivision backyard. During the 1960's when the London Rose Society was active he had a hand in the planning of an Old Rose garden at Eldon House Museum, a Centennial project.

He gave generously of his time as a Regional Director of the Canadian Rose Society and provided the impetus for London to host the Canadian Rose Society Show I 1983. With one hundred and eighteen classes of roses and ten decorative classes.

Bob was not only a certified rose judge but also an Ontario Horticultural Association Judge of flowers, fruits and vegetables, Master Gardener, Ontario Horticultural District Director and a spirited speaker.

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
Sunday, March 21, 2004, at the Toronto Botanical
Garden, Toronto, Ontario**

Welcome & Opening Remarks

According to the bylaws, a quorum was ascertained with approximately 80 in attendance. George called the meeting to order and extended a hearty welcome and thank you to the members, the guest speaker and to the new members attending on this chilly March afternoon.

In Memoriam:

A minute silence was observed to remember those of our membership called away during the past year.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting: -March 21, 2003, were published in the Annual.

Motion by Ann Jakins seconded by Paul Graber that the minutes of 2003 be adopted as printed in the 2003 Annual. Carried.

President's Report

George had prepared and handed out his report on the activities of the year, which he abbreviated in commentary. This report will be printed in the *CRS Annual*.

Treasurer's Report

Marion Dorosh distributed copies as requested, of the Auditor's CRS Annual Audited Statements as of December 31 2003, that showed an excess of expenses over revenue of \$4168.00 covered by reducing the GIC term investment to \$25,000.00

She accounted for the deficit with advertising and donations down; revenue from fund raising, expenses (audit, insurance and general expenses) were up; as was new membership; publication circulation costs had not increased.

Discussion comments, suggestions and questions followed:

- At this rate of declining annual revenue, the CRS would have a life span of 5 to 6 years.
- Focus attention more on fund raising events and restore those that were high income generators.
- A Certified Accountant is required by the government and insurance policy compliance, not necessarily from outside the organization. The CRS has a Charitable Taxation number. The auditing fee was determined to be a bargain as compared with the current market rates of up to \$5000.00
- The publication circulation cost is postage to mail; the current mailing list between 450 & 600.
- From experience, organizations cannot sustain operations by raising dues. Having plans for fund raising to earn income was

- the most desired method.
- Charitable donations to the Goulding account are separate from CRS general donations.
- Total charitable contributions last year were \$3845.00

Motion by Ann Jakins, seconded by Janet McKinlay, that this report be accepted. Carried.

Motion by Marion Dorosh, seconded by Doreen Stanton that Wayne Kinahan, C.A. of Toronto, be appointed to continue as Auditor. Carried.

Membership Report

As of February 11, 2004 563 Members

Presentation of Nominations for the Board of Directors: Elizabeth Schleicher, read the list of names of individuals agreeing to stand for CRS Board. Further nominations, were called for from those present and none were submitted. Nominations were closed.

Motion by Elizabeth Schleicher seconded by George Turner that the Nomination Committee's slate be accepted to the Board. Carried.

The following were declared elected for a one year term to the 2004-2005 Board of Directors

Larry Sherk	Marion Dorosh
Rachel Flood	Ethel Freeman
Marie Farnaday	Ken Flood
Janet McKinlay	Marie Pearson
Doreen Stanton	Dr. Patrick White

The Board will make further appointments throughout the year as candidates volunteer as 11 of 15 positions are filled.

Elizabeth invited the Board to the first meeting of the year following this Annual General Meeting.

Retiring President's Pin Presentation

Elizabeth reminded us of George's experience and knowledge of roses, also his leadership and guidance during his term as President. He has been a member of CRS for over thirty years. On behalf of the Board and fellow CRS members she thanked George and presented him with the Past-President's pin.

Gazing into the Near Future

Business & Budget Committee - Revitalization Project Report:

At a meeting at Ethel Freeman's home, it was confirmed that CRS is a National Society. Problems and solutions were identified leading to the Revitalization Plan to consolidate the national effort. Revitalization was considered essential so that the CRS would not have to continue, "in the red" and to involve people

across Canada.

Ken Flood stated a Group of Regional Directors from all provinces except Quebec and PEI has been renewed and the Board is to have a member from outside of Ontario with 3 more to be added during the year. He outlined the CRS objectives, on the overhead, to grow across Canada, to assist all Rose Societies and increase membership, encouraging the youth to participate.

The working structure of revitalization is in conjunction with local societies to determine the program, following set plans with realistic delegation and job descriptions for volunteers.

Briefly on screen, using computer software, the Table of Contents of the Operations Manual and an Activity List summarizing the jobs, with dates and people. The manual will have limited circulation and possibly to a web site for member access only. E-mail will be the preferred method of communication. Rose Garden Tours were seen as fund raisers and a means to educate and increase membership.

He closed by listing how members can assist by identifying their skills and volunteering with enthusiasm for the CRS team efforts.

Jim Scherrer from Elmira, a rose grower for over 50 years and CRS member for 10, complimented the volunteers on revitalization efforts. Rachel & Ken Flood were given a round of applause for their contributions. Jim has accepted a Regional Director's position.

Other Business:

Fund Raising Projects for CRS were identified and explained by Gloria Broks hosting a Rose Judges' Review of Judging Rules day on Saturday, June 19, 2004 between 10 and 3 p.m. at Flood's for a \$20.00 donation for the CRS.

Kim Flood introducing a National Rose Photograph Contest with Show Schedule Classes of 8x10 photos, open to all members and \$30.00 for non-members judged by professionals between September 1 and December 1 for a grand prize winners photo to be converted to a poster for Botanical Gardens. The collection of entries will become a travelling display.

Next Annual Meeting

March 2005, usually the first Sunday of Spring. The Toronto Botanical Gardens will be under renovation. Location information will be circulated..

Adjournment at 3:10 p.m. moved by Paul Graber, seconded by Jim Anderson

Guest Speaker

Following a brief break, George Pagowski introduced Kathy Renwald presenting *Back Yard Invasions*, using a selection of slides. Kathy is currently employed at the Roal Botanical

Gardens and writes articles for the Toronto Star. Her Gardener's Journal TV program was cancelled.

She was thanked by Rachel Flood and presented with a token of appreciation for her informative and entertaining presentation.

Refreshments

Everyone was invited to join us for light refreshments. Thank you to Doreen Stanton and Ruth Somerville for organizing these.

Marie Pearson
Secretary

George Pagowski
President

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - PRESIDENT'S REPORT

What a strangely busy year this has been: most of it seems to have passed in meetings, preparing for them, or answering phone or e-mail messages!

A major preoccupation at the Board of Directors (BoD) was dealing with the revitalization program. As you know, the Business Plan and Budget Committee, struck under the chairmanship of Rachel Flood, became the CRS Revitalization Committee. Fortunately for us, Rachel was able to enlist her husband's business expertise, and between them they found others to help in this endeavor. I shall refrain from elaborating further on this: Ken Flood will address this meeting on progress made, in a few minutes. Ken Flood joined the BoD in October, 2003. We owe Rachel and Ken Flood a vote of gratitude for all the work done!

It was pointed out in a Pres. Message that the BoD considered communication with members of utmost importance. Under the editorship of Richard Mitchener, a newsletter "the CommPoster" was launched in January, 2004. It is hoped that in distributing it via e-mail, real savings in printing and mailing charges will result.

The decision to a suggestion that the *Rosarian* be discontinued, and replaced by the newsletter, was postponed. Admittedly, the *Rosarian* and its mailing cost is a drain on our resources. Some of us feel it would be a pity to lose this publication, especially when Janet McKinlay and her helpers have done such a fine job of the issues they put together!

For the record: in addition to the regularly scheduled BoD meetings, three special and a number of committee meetings were convened, in order to deal with CRS business. It is a sad fact that the major burden of member services has to be tackled by board members. May I express the hope that more members at large will volunteer their time for various functions. BoD members do

have lives outside of the CRS board room!

The Board discussed at some length, the merits of staging exhibits at "Jump-on-Spring" and "Canada Blooms", which had yielded poor member-recruitment results of late. (Canada Blooms also involved costs to the Society). Instead, Larry Sherk and Rachel Flood took a booth at the Landscape Ontario Congress (a trade show) in January 2004, in order to make contact with and solicit possible co-operation with the horticultural industry. The Greater Toronto Rose & Garden Society agreed to share their exhibit space for CRS representation at "Success with Gardening", staged March 18 - 21, 2004. Plans are currently afoot to represent CRS at the new Niagara Flower Show in June, 2004.

The spring of 2003, you may recall, was dreary and cold. Indeed, the weather did not warm up appreciably until a week before the CRS National Show, which was staged by the Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society, at Royal Botanical Gardens. In spite of a dearth of blooms, some 24 exhibitors registered, including two who competed in two of the National Classes. Many of the 650 plus visitors to the show expressed their admiration of the indefatigable spirit of rose enthusiasts. The host of the Canadian National Rose Show of 2004 will be The Greater Toronto Rose and Garden Society.

Several CRS members attended the WFRS Convention in Glasgow, and brought news that the Rose Garden of the Montreal Botanical Garden was presented with the Award for Garden Excellence. An official presentation of this award is to take place in May, 2004, at Montreal Botanical Gardens. We also noted with pleasure, that the bid by Darlene Sanders and Brenda Viney resulted in the World Rose Convention 2009 being awarded to the Vancouver Rose Society. Our appreciation is extended to everyone promoting interest in the Queen of Flowers!

In September 2003 we tried to stage a show at Sherway Gardens, Mississauga. Regrettably, it failed to appeal to many exhibitors. Permit me to express a personal thank-you to the dozen, or so, of you who made the effort to stage exhibits and man the exhibition court.

The Goulding Memorial Lecture was presented by the Vancouver Rose Society, on September 30th, 2003. The speaker was Dr Rayford Reddell, author and rose grower, of Petaluma, California. We understand the lecture was well received. A video of this lecture is available from the Society's Secretary.

In the autumn of 2003, a request for a rose judging school was received from Calgary, Alta. It is a pleasure to be able to report that Jim Anderson, Judges Chair, willingly undertook the

task of organizing this event, to be held in April, 2004. Further, he drafted a certification formula that can be applied in the future, should other affiliated societies decide to sponsor a judging school, which must be adjusted to locality, climate and time available to potential participants. This scheme has received Board approval in principle, and should be approved at an early date.

CRS Secretary, Marie Pearson, has served the Society a full year now. Happy Anniversary, Marie! Thank you for your repeated efforts at finding various documents and items mislaid or lost in the moves to which they were subject, during the past two years. I hope this task does not become too onerous, too soon.

And in conclusion, permit me to remind you that The Canadian Rose Society will celebrate its Jubilee in 2005! Some plans have already been outlined at Board meetings. I am certain that, with your help, we shall enjoy a memorable and successful series of events. Heck, I might even live long enough to enjoy them, too.

Respectfully submitted,

George Pagowski

**THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003**

REVENUES	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Advertising & Subscriptions	\$1150	\$2196
Donations	3849	4489
Fundraisers	2496	1,658
Interest Income	671	493
Memberships	<u>13003</u>	<u>12,552</u>
	<u>21,165</u>	<u>21,388</u>
EXPENSES		
Audit	880	878
Events	556	-
Fundraiser Costs	973	1,211
Honorarium	1,000	1,500
Insurance	2,264	2,163
Office and General	1,356	1,304
Publishing	<u>25,333</u>	<u>28,245</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUE	<u>(4,168)</u>	<u>(6,857)</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003**

	Restricted for Goulding Lecture Series	Unrestricted	2003	2002
Balance, beginning of year	\$191	\$32,742	32,933	39,731
Excess of Expenses over Revenue	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(4,168)</u>	<u>(4,237)</u>	<u>(6,798)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>122</u>	<u>28,574</u>	<u>28,696</u>	<u>32,933</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

1. DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Rose Society is a Registered Charity within the meaning of The Income Tax Act (Canada) and is organized to promote the development, growth and display of roses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue and expenses:

Revenue from advertising, donations, fundraisers and memberships is recorded when received. Memberships received in advance are reported as prepaid memberships and are reported in revenue in the following year.

Interest income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Equipment:

Equipment is expensed in the year it are purchased.

3. TERM DEPOSIT AND SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On January 22, 2004 the Society invested \$25,000 in a bank term deposit, bearing interest at 2.30% per annum and maturing on April 21, 2004.

Toronto, Ontario
March 1, 2004

Wayne Kinahan C.A.
Auditor

**CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL SHOW
HOSTED BY
GREATER TORONTO ROSE & GARDEN SOCIETY
JULY 3 AND 4, 2004**

*Editor's Note: The editor is writing this report for the Show
Chairman, Ruth Somerville, for reasons that will become apparent
as you read.*

Greater Toronto Rose & Garden Society (formerly York Rose & Garden Society) celebrated its 25th Anniversary Rose Show by hosting the Canadian Rose Society's National Show. After a rather cold, harsh winter, a surprisingly sunny and warm spring with enough rain at the right time, brought most of the roses on at their usual pace even if there were some anomalies we tried hard to explain to one another.

It was a very good looking show with lots of entries: 283 with a total of 1761 roses in the rose classes, and 53 in the horticultural classes although there were a few classes with oddly missing varieties. The National Classes all attracted good looking blooms and enough entries to make a good contest. It was a great test for the fifteen judges who had to hone their skills well to make good choices.

We were back in the Centre Court of Scarborough Town Centre which is a very good space for showing off roses and very easily accessible from the parking lot. Ruth Somerville works hard to coordinate this with the Management and both she and the management of the Centre deserve our most sincere thanks.

Ruth herself was working under a health handicap that she does not want to talk about but she was everywhere, keeping judges, clerks, exhibitors and the various workers from both the host society and the Canadian Rose Society happy in their work. There are too many who assisted to be listed here, if for no better reason than fear of missing some, but Ruth herself will be personally thanking everyone involved. A special vote of thanks must go to Paul Graber who, with little or no help, set up the Canadian Rose Society's various show properties to the best possible advantage.

Ruth not only chaired the show, she brought in beautiful roses that won ribbons to enhance the show and she does it all without using pesticides. She tries hard to convince the rest of us of her methods but most of us can only compliment her, not imitate her.

The decorative section under the direction of Mary Mordy

and Dorothea Thompson attracted Oohs and Aahs from both the judges and spectators. It was, to the great satisfaction of both, a standard show, with 45 entries, a phrase of importance to those in decorative judging and total mystery to us more benighted souls. We just know it looks good and keep gazing with great delight!

Diana Sweets provided a lovely peaceful space and a most excellent luncheon for the judges and clerks.

It was for everyone concerned a happy and profitable in more ways than one, two days.

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

Trophy	Variety	Winner
Royal York Challenge Trophy (3 Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms)	Elina, Sightsaver, Touch of Class	Rachel Flood
Paul B. Saunders Trophy (5 Hybrid Tea Blooms)	Savoy Hotel (2), Olympiad, Rina Hugo, Touch of Class	Claire Finch
P. L. Whytock Trophy (3 different cultivars of Floribunda sprays)	Sexy Remy, Playgirl, Gene Boerner	Claire Finch
The Harkness Cup (3 stems or sprays of Climbing Roses)	Rosarium Uetersen	Claire Finch
Hugh A. Rose Trophy (one stem or spray of any rose originating in Canada)	Hope for Humanity	Anne and Paul Graber
Peter McDougall Challenge Trophy (English Box of 6 Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora, 6 distinct cultivars)	Sightsaver, Grand Mogul, Savoy Hotel, Love, Elina, Marilyn Monroe	Rachel Flood
K. G. Laver Trophy (12 specimen blooms of Miniatures)	Pierrine, Kristin, Rising Star, Jean Kenneally, Pink Petticoat (2), Mary Marshall, Rise 'n' Shine, Sweet Caroline, Glowing Amber, Antique Gold, Minnie Pearl	Anne and Paul Graber

GREATER TORONTO ROSE & GARDEN SOCIETY AWARDS

AWARD	VARIETY	WINNER
Queen of the Show Red Rose Trophy	Konrad Heinkel	Ruth Somerville
Prince of the Show	Liebeszauber	Rachel Flood
Princess of the Show	Holsteinerle	Ruth Somerville
Miniature Queen of the Show	Green Ice	Robin Paddley
Miniature Prince of the Show	Auntie Louise	Ruth Somerville
Miniature Princess of the Show	Chloe's Star	Ruth Somerville
Best Grandiflora	Love	Rachel Flood
Best Floribunda	Lavaglut	Ruth Somerville
Best Climber	America	Anne & Paul Graber
Best Old/Modern Shrub	Graham Thomas	Anne & Paul Graber
Best Miniature Spray	Water Lily	Ruth Somerville
Best of Show in Design	From the Garden	Peg Spence
Judges' Choice- Design	Picnic in the Park	Lillies Bargery
Best Novice Exhibit	Tropicana	Niranjan Devaroja
Best Horticulture Exhibit	Lilium	Rosemary Dobson

SOME PEOPLE YOU WILL WANT TO KNOW

There are articles by various people of whom you may not have heard before. The first, Arnie or more formally Arnold Pittao, has written Notes on Roses Hardy for the Prairie Provinces on page 46. The second is Jeanette Kenny who has written a lyrical description of a house she calls Old Country Rose Retreat on page 67.

Arnie Pittao - Horticultural Biography

Arnie was born in the southern interior town in BC of Kimberley. After public school he went on to take further training at Concordia College, Edmonton; University of Alberta; Athabasca University; University of Saskatchewan, and several Bible schools. He also spent a year in the USA on a scholarship, studying at a college near Chicago. He holds degrees in Arts, Education, Bible, and Commerce, and diplomas in Electronics and Horticulture. He is a certified Master Gardener.

Arnie and his wife Lydia live in Lloydminster, AB (see below) where they have resided for the past 32 years, raising their family of three there. His involvement with horticulture goes back to his childhood days as he carefully observed his father germinating his own seed, planting and transplanting the garden, and growing a great variety of both vegetables and flowers. His interest continued to develop and he took several University courses in the field, followed by the completion of a Master Gardener certification as well as a number of specialty courses from various sources.

Each summer Arnie and Lydia travel with their motor home, primarily in the western provinces, to horticultural events and sites. Together they share in the pursuit of horticultural interests. Arnie have a very large library of both 35 mm and digital images covering a great diversity of horticultural material.

He hosted his own television show for several years called "Down To Earth," has written numerous newspaper, speaks at various horticultural events, and devotes considerable time and expertise to computer aspects the groups to which he belong. He, with the help of Lydia has compiled extensive indices for several serial publications, including *The Rosebank Letter*, *Roses Canada*, *The Rose Rambler* and *The Canadian Rose Society Annual*.

Arnie is very heavily involved in many horticultural societies both in his own province and nationally and has recently agreed to join the Board of the Canadian Rose Society. We consider him a prize catch and a very special person.

Lloydminster (*where Arnie lives*)

Lloydminster is a town on the AB/SK border and there are several tall orange towers marking that border which are supposed to look like surveyor's stakes. Originally a British settlement, it was situated before 1905 when the borders became a part of joining confederation; hence the "division" of the city. It is interesting that nowhere in the city do we pay provincial sales tax (can you image what would happen to businesses on the SK side?) but we pay separate income taxes, licenses etc. All the city government is under one system—Saskatchewan, as are all the schools on the Saskatchewan curriculum, even though far more students reside in Alberta. We are almost oblivious to the border's presence except when it comes to political matters.

Jeanette Kenny

Jeanette Kenny came to us as a referral from Barbara Clarke, who looks after our Website. She had seen Jeanette's own website and was so intrigued by the pictures that she told me to have a look and answer a question. An email or two later, we called to invite Jeanette to write for the Annual and join the Society.

She often visited her Grandmother in a little place called Clementsport, on the north shore of Nova Scotia and a few miles from Annapolis Royal, where there is a public rose garden. Her love of roses began in her grandmother's garden. Later in her life she inherited the cottage she had loved so much as child and set about making it once more the delightful space she so happily remembered.

NOTES ON ROSES HARDY FOR THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

by Arnold Pittao

With additional material from

*Porter, Brian J. Growing Roses in Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Rose Society 2003.*

Olsen, Paul - biographies of prairie Rosarians (Percy Wright, Frank Skinner, Georges Bugnet, Robert Erskine).

The notes which follow are a composite of materials, primarily from my personal notes, the Saskatchewan Rose Society's book "Growing Roses in Saskatchewan," and the biographic notes of Paul Olsen, designed to provide information to the prairie gardener on cultivars of hardy shrub roses suitable for growing in Zones 2 and 3. The notes are organized into these categories:

Parkland Roses

Explorer Roses

Roses of Robert Erskine

Roses of Percy Wright

Roses of Frank Skinner

Roses of Georges Bugnet

Other hardy shrub cultivars

Not all cultivars discussed are available in commerce. Particularly those of older origin are not readily available. However, this does not mean that someone, somewhere does not have this rose and might be willing to share. The Saskatchewan Rose Society has embarked on a project to assemble data on who-is-growing-what-and-where for the old cultivars introduced by our pioneer prairie hybridizers. It is hoped this article will motivate any reader growing any of the cultivars (with the exception of the Parkland and Explorer series) and willing to share the same, to email me at apittao@telusplanet.net or fax me at 780-875-0444. I would be pleased to make your holdings part of our database. That's part of the emphasis with the SRS—members helping members. The Canadian Rose Society shares this same value. Those cultivars which are known to exist in commerce are marked with an asterisk following the cultivar name (*) with exception of the Parkland and Explorer series, all of which are currently available.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PARKLAND AND EXPLORER ROSES

Many roses are available to the consumer but amongst them, the Explorer and Parkland roses from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) are unique. Both rose series strive to



Milton Cadsby judging at the Trials at Bagatelle, Paris, in 1991

(Photo: Maxine Cadsby)



*Audrey Meiklejohn in 1996 being presented with a plaque
in honour of her many years of service and devotion to CRS.*

(Photo: CRS Library)

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



*Royal York Challenge Trophy won by Rachel Flood
with Elina, Sightsaver, Touch of Class*



*Claire Finch won the
Paul B. Saunders Trophy
with Savoy Hotel (2),
Olympiad, Rina Hugo,
Touch of Class.*

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



*Claire Finch won the P.L. Whytock Trophy with Sexy Remy, Playgirl, Gene Boerner.
Can you tell Sexy Remy from Gene Boerner?*



The Harkness Cup won by Claire Finch with Rosarium Uetersen.

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



*The Hugh A. Rose Trophy
with Hope for Humanity
won by Anne and
Paul Graber*

(Photo: Maxine Cadsby)

*arl Anne and Paul Graber
on the K.G. Laver Trophy
with Pierrine, Kristin,
Rising Star,
Jean Kenneally,
Pink Petticoat (2),
Mary Marshall,
Rise and Shine,
Sweet Caroline,
Glowing Amber,
Antique Gold,
Minnie Pearl*



(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

combine high quality floral and vegetative characteristics with good hardiness and disease-resistance. All AAFC cultivars should be propagated on their own roots for good performance and survival.

All plants are winter-hardy down to AAFC Zones 2 or 3 depending on snow cover. Varying amounts of cane injury may be seen depending on the year, planting location and snow cover, but root survival is excellent. Re-growth in the spring is rapid and the new shoots will flower again the same season.

Flowering is spectacular. All introductions have been selected to produce flowers throughout the growing season with major displays in June and again in September. Many different flower colours and types are available to choose from. Plant size varies from climbing types to small and large shrubs.

The cultivars were selected based on hardiness, flower and leaf colour, period of flowering, disease-resistance, and ease of multiplication on their own roots. The winter hardiness rating of the cultivars has been given according to the original Canadian plant hardiness map by Sherk and Buckley.

Over the years, the breeding program was modified to better answer to the needs of consumers. Initially, the Explorer series focussed on large rugosa-type shrubs. They were followed by more compact plants with various flower colours, finer leaves and fewer thorns. For example, *R. kordesii* was used to increase disease-resistance, hardiness and develop climbing characteristics. *R. laxa* and *R. spinosissima altaica*, were used as sources of disease-resistance in the breeding of climbers and various other shrubs. Repeat flowering and flower quality were obtained from tender Hybrid Teas and Floribundas.

In the Parkland rose series, the native prairie rose, *R. arkansana*, known for its adaptability to cold winters and tolerance to hot dry summers, was used as a key parent in the initial breeding program. This native plant has been instrumental in the cultivar development process. Hybrid seedlings have been crossed with Floribunda and Hybrid Tea types as well as several other species which has resulted in 12 new cultivar releases. These plants have a variety of different habits and forms but are all generally smaller shrub type roses with excellent repeat flowering. (From "Winter-hardy Roses" Agriculture Canada)

PARKLAND ROSES

Adelaide Hoodless (1973) Flowers are bright red, slightly fragrant, semi-double and borne in large clusters from July until frost. In spite of freeze-back in winter, this cultivar can be depended on for a good show, and is perhaps one of the best red varieties now

available. The heavy bloom clusters may require some support. Hardier than Cuthbert Grant. Height 0.5 - 1.0 m. Susceptible to black spot. Resistant to powdery mildew. Named as a tribute to the founder of the Women's Institute.

Assiniboine (1962) This was the first Parkland Rose to be introduced, with semi-double reddish-purple flowers. The plant was developed in part from the low Prairie Rose, *R. arkansana*. Assiniboine has been superseded by newer cultivars. It is susceptible to rust. Unless you're attempting to collect the entire series, you're probably better off to make another choice for prairie conditions.

Cuthbert Grant (1967) Somewhat tender for prairie culture, this cultivar may benefit from some protection in winter. The attractive flowers are a rich, double, dark red, fragrant, and are borne in small clusters from July until frost. Height 1 metre. Adelaide Hoodless is a better choice than this cultivar.

Hope for Humanity (1995) Flowers are a very deep red, double, in clusters, and long-lasting. Buds are pointed and a deep wine colour. The plant will grow to 0.5 m or more. Named for the centennial of the Canadian Red Cross. This rose is rapidly gaining popularity. Fragrance is fairly negligible. Good resistance to powdery mildew and fair to good for black spot. This one is worthy of a spot in a prairie garden.

Morden Amorette (1977) Flowers are light red, loosely double - 25 to 30 petals each, in clusters; recurrent. The inside petals roll inward, covering the flower's centre. Plants are quite dwarf, not over 0.5 m. It is best grown where snow cover is reasonably reliable, unless you are prepared to give it a bit of winter protection. Fragrance is moderate. Only moderate resistance to both powdery mildew and black spot.

Morden Belle (2004) The most recent of the Morden introductions with double flowering pink blooms borne in clusters of 1 to 5. Recurrent throughout the season. Hardy to Zone 2 but as yet has not been tested in Saskatchewan. Reported to reach 1 metre in height and spread.

Morden Blush (1988) Flowers are blush pink, with deeper centres, sometimes fading to nearly white during hot weather. The flower form is old-fashioned, being fairly flat and very double, about 2 ½ inches wide. There is no fragrance. This cultivar is noted for its floriferousness and it is one of the most continuous blooming Parkland roses. On the prairies the plants often die back severely in winter, but they recover quickly. This is the great benefit of own-root roses for our climate. Somewhat susceptible to black spot and powdery mildew.

Morden Cardinette (1980) Flowers are light to cardinal red, very double, lasting a long time. Plants are dwarf, and are generally under 1 metre in height. Plants are somewhat susceptible to black spot and flowers are often subject to "balling" in August-September. Plants freeze back considerably in winter; typical of our climate. Fragrance is faint at best.

Morden Centennial (1980) Large pink flowers of about 40 petals each, lightly fragrant, are borne in abundance on plants that will grow to 1.5 metres. The plants have good vigour and recover quickly from winter injury, which is often moderate to severe. Hips form freely unless removed. Considered one of the best pink roses for the prairies. Exhibits good disease-resistance. Named to commemorate the centennial of the Manitoba town by the same name.

Morden Fireglow (1989) Flowers are scarlet-red, very double, in clusters, unscented and recurrent. Plants are upright and grow from 0.5 to 0.7 metres. Winter injury is usually considerable on the open prairies, but re-growth is normally vigorous. Snow protection helps but this is often unpredictable in occurrence. Flowers sometimes ball in fall. The colour is fairly unusual in hardy roses, but does fade after a few days. Susceptible to black spot in fall and has only moderate resistance to powdery mildew.

Morden Ruby (1977) Ruby red, double flowers are borne in clusters on a bush growing 1-1.5 metres. Plants are somewhat hardier than Morden Cardinette and Amorette, but freeze-back each winter is common. Two forms may be offered; one with deeper pink stippling on the petals is a reversion to the colour from which it was selected. The foliage is less attractive than some in this series and frequently attracts leafcutter bees.

Morden Snowbeauty (1998) The sole white selection so far has semi-double white flowers of about 12 petals each in clusters of three to ten, and is quite floriferous, blooming from June to mid-September. Fragrance is weak. The plant will grow nearly 1 metre in height and may spread wider than its height. Foliage is shiny, dark green and plants have good disease-resistance, especially to black spot. As with most, there is some dieback but regrowth is prevalent.

Morden Sunrise (1999) The first yellow rose to be released from Morden. This dwarf rose is not pure yellow, but rather a combination of red, orange and yellow. Yellow is the dominant colour in mature blooms, but usually the petals are tipped with a deeper shade of orange or red. Reddish tones may be more evident in cooler weather. The blooms are semi-double to nearly single, in clusters, and highly fragrant. It is considered to be an everblooming

rose once established. Height is about .7 metre. Some dieback in winter should be expected. Plants have good resistance to diseases such as black spot. Glossy dark green foliage. If you're looking for a unique, hardy rose this one is a good choice.

Prairie Joy (1990) This rose was introduced primarily to serve as a hedge rose. However, it is quite usable in the home landscape, providing you allow sufficient space for its growth habits. It will grow 1-1.5 metres in height and of similar width. Flowers are medium pink, in clusters and are most abundant in June, but there is some flower production later in the year. The blooms open cupped and old-rose in form. They are double with 40 petals. The plants are disease resistant and are hardy in Zone 2. Foliage is very attractive. Technically not considered part of the Parkland Series.

Winnipeg Parks (1990) This rose has double, medium red flowers with 22 petals, slightly fragrant and recurrent. After the bush is well established, flowers are normally borne in clusters of 1 to 4. Foliage is attractive and is red-tinged in autumn. It is hardy to Zone 2b or better. Very popular. Height 0.4 to 0.7 metres. Good resistance to rust; moderate to powdery mildew. This cultivar has become one of the most popular Parkland roses because of its vigour and floriferousness.

EXPLORER ROSES

Alexander Mackenzie (1985) Deep red, cup-shaped, lightly fragrant, recurrent flowers, produced in clusters of 6-12 with 40-50 petals. The flowers closely resemble those of a Grandiflora or Hybrid Tea rose, but this rose is hardy. Foliage is large, attractive. Resistant to both black spot and powdery mildew. Height 1.5 metres. Expect considerable dieback each winter.

Captain Samuel Holland (1990) This climbing type rose will grow to 1.8 m and is suggested as reasonably hardy in Zone 3, but there is considerable dieback in the prairie climate. When it is trained on a trellis it will be necessary to do considerable spring pruning to cut out winter kill. Flowers are medium red, double, in clusters, and somewhat fragrant.

Champlain (1982) While many catalogues suggest that this rose is insufficiently hardy for the prairies, it is well worth planting in sheltered areas. Shiny, dark green foliage. Often it dies to the snow line or lower, but it recovers quickly in spring and provides a heavy display of rich red, double to semi-double flowers, in clusters of up to 12 blooms. Moderately resistant to black spot.

Charles Albanel (1982) This low growing *R. rugosa* has been promoted as a ground cover, growing only 0.3 metres. Flowers are double, crimson, fragrant, and recurrent. Has not been widely

planted on the prairies but is worthy of trial.

David Thompson (1979) This rugosa hybrid has deep rose to light red flowers, which are double and fragrant. Forms no hips. Reasonably hardy on the prairies, but very susceptible to iron chlorosis and should not be planted on soils high in lime. Flower colour is somewhat dependant on soil conditions. Height 1.2 metres.

De Montarville (1997) A medium sized upright shrub with 7 cm double, medium rose pink flowers and light fragrance. Flowers fade to a mottled pink. It is usually a heavier bloomer than Champlain or Frontenac. Good disease-resistance and is reasonably hardy in Zone 2 but dieback should be expected. Flower buds may be red. Official registered name is AC de Montarville.

Frontenac (1992) Flowers are deep pink, semi-double, with only slight fragrance, in clusters of 6 to 8 throughout the season— it is noted as a heavy bloomer. Plants are disease-resistant and hardy to Zone 3; some dieback should be expected in Zone 2 but re-growth is decent because of the own-root rootstock, a common factor in all Explorer roses. Height 1 m.

George Vancouver (1994) This rose has deep red buds which open to light red double flowers of 24 petals borne over a long season. Plant height is about 1 m. It is hardy to Zone 3 and some dieback occurs in open areas or in Zone 2. Especially effective when planted en masse. Hips are bright red. Resistant to powdery mildew. Lightly fragrant. Resembles Champlain but is more disease resistant and hardier.

Henry Hudson (1976) This rose has double white flowers with a pink hue, on a relatively dwarf shrub up to 0.8 m. Deceptive when in bud form as the buds are a deep pink/red colour. Nicknamed the “apple blossom rose.” Typically rugosa, the fragrant flowers are borne intermittently throughout the season on very thorny branches. Expect occasional winter injury. May be subject to iron chlorosis on some soils, but otherwise disease resistant. Closely related to Schneezweig. Not widely grown on the prairies.

Henry Kelsey (1984) This climbing rose may best be treated as a shrub rose on the prairies, as it normally dies back severely in exposed locations. The fragrant, semi-double, bright red flowers with a golden centre are recurrent and are borne at the end of long, cascading branches so it could be treated as a climber but would need considerable care in this role. There is a hint of fragrance. Leaves are a shiny deep green. Plant is resistant to powdery mildew but not especially to black spot. Plants recover quickly from winter injury. Height 1.5 - 2 m. A *R. kordesii* hybrid.

J.P. Connell (1987) The first yellowish rose released from the

Ottawa breeding program, flowers are light yellow fading cream. The plants are slow to bloom heavily, and may be non-recurrent when young. It has not been widely used on the prairies, but usually dies back severely in Zone 2. The branches are nearly thornless. Some growers consider this a white rose. Somewhat susceptible to black spot but resistant to powdery mildew. It is highly fragrant and flower form is excellent, reminiscent of hybrid teas. Plant in a sheltered location if at all possible.

Jens Munk (1974) This rugosa hybrid from Ottawa is becoming more popular on the prairies. The flowers are very fragrant, double, medium pink, with up to 25 petals and are borne over a long period of time. Ultimate height is up to 2 metres. Subject to occasional winter injury. Hips are infrequent. Foliage is known to be slightly fragrant. Resistant to both powdery mildew and black spot. Once established this is an extremely reliable cultivar.

John Cabot (1978) Flowers are double, fuchsia-pink, in clusters, and are fragrant. Sometimes promoted as a pillar rose, but because of winter dieback it is best used as a shrub on the prairies. Height 1-1.5 metres. Resistant to both black spot and powdery mildew. Less recurrent than some of the other Explorer series.

John Davis (1986) Flowers are double, medium to silver-pink, up to 40 petals with a light spicy fragrance, borne in clusters. The plants have a somewhat weeping habit of growth and may be suitable as a short climber. Leathery, glossy foliage. Rebloom in August or September is generally heavy. Height about 1.2 metres. Occasionally suffers moderate winter injury. Resistant to black spot and powdery mildew. A *R. kordesii* hybrid.

John Franklin (1980) Less hardy on the prairies than other Explorer roses, this rose should be planted only where there is reliable snow cover in winter. Flowers are medium-red, fragrant, and in clusters similar in form to more tender Floribundas, which of course are not hardy on the prairies. In exposed locations winter injury is fairly severe and flowering is not abundant. Somewhat susceptible to both black spot and powdery mildew. Height about 0.75 m.

Lambert Closse (1995) Reasonably infrequent on the prairies, this rose is reported as hardier than Champlain, but young, own-root plants have been lost over winter. Some protection is advisable until plants are well established. The flowers are medium pink, very double (52 petals) with good form, and are recurrent. Plants are very floriferous. Developed from a Floribunda rose crossed with John Davis. Resistant to mildew and black spot. Height up to 1.8 metres, but probably less than 1 metre in our climate.

Louis Jolliet (1990) Flowers are medium pink, in clusters, with a

spicy fragrance, and good recurrence. Flowers fade to a lighter pink as they age. The plant could be suitable as a climber, growing to about 1.2 metre. Hardy in Zone 3, but it has not been widely tested here; however it may prove hardy in Zone 2b also. Exhibits good disease-resistance.

Marie-Victorin (1998) This rose has double, 9 centimetre peach pink to pale pink semi-double flowers in clusters of 1 to 7. Flowers have 38 petals. Fragrance is slight. Plants have an arching growth habit to about 1 metre and a spread up to 1.5 metres. Hips are common. Disease-resistant foliage is medium green and glossy; it turns yellow or red in fall and orange-coloured hips are often produced. Black spot and powdery mildew resistant. Some winter injury may occur in Zone 2; it has not been widely tested nor used on the prairies. Official registered name is AC Marie-Victorin. Named for the founder of the Montreal Botanic Gardens, a priest whose name should always be hyphenated. John Davis is the pollen parent.

Martin Frobisher (1968) This was the first Explorer rose introduced and has rather small, delicate pink blossoms which are very fragrant, and borne intermittently throughout the season. Plants are distinctly narrow and upright in growth habit, with relatively few thorns, and reddish stems. Resistant to powdery mildew but of limited resistance to black spot. Height 1.5 to 2 metres. Some winter injury may appear each year, but it is harder than many.

Nicolas (1996) Although released several years ago, this rose has not been commercially available until very recently and its performance on the prairies is virtually unknown since it is seldom seen or marketed here. Flowers are semi-double in small clusters, and medium red, blooming from June to September. It has good resistance to mildew and some resistance to black spot. This floriferous cultivar grows to about 0.75 metre and similar width. It is reported fairly hardy in Zone 3.

Pink Surprise (c1975) Originally a discard from the Explorer program, this cultivar was obtained by Corn Hill Nursery in New Brunswick and named there. It is a vigorous upright shrub with striking red stems. Flowers are single to slightly semi-double, very bright pink. Although not recurrent, it has a long season and the fragrance is exceptional. It is resistant to black spot and powdery mildew, and reported hardy in Zone 3 but is neither frequently seen nor available in prairie nurseries. Not to be confused with the 1987 medium pink rugosa hybrid of the same name, bred by Lens of Belgium. The latter is also reported hardy in Zone 3.

Quadra (1994) This rose has not been adequately tested or used on

the prairies yet, but holds some promise as one of the hardier climbers in the series, with deep red flowers, becoming lighter as they age, and with some fragrance. Flowers are very double and are often in clusters. Height 1.8 metres. It is reported to have only slight tip killing of young shoots, requiring no winter protection in Zone 3. Some nurseries have sold impostors under this name—be careful!

Royal Edward (1995) This semi-miniature rose from the Explorer series has not been widely tested on the prairies. It has light pink, semi-double, ruffled flowers of 5 cm, in clusters, and blooms over a long season. Expect some dieback in winter. Height is short, not over 0.4 metre, and may be considerably less under dry conditions. Resistant to both powdery mildew and black spot. Not readily available but worth a try.

Simon Fraser (1992) Flowers are single at season's first bloom with 5 petals, then semi-double with about 22 petals; medium pink, and recurrent. Glossy foliage. The plant is dwarf, growing to 0.6 m and with an upright growth habit. Hardy to Zone 3, and somewhat less to Zone 2 where it may benefit either from some cover or being located in a reasonably sheltered location. Reportedly black spot and powdery mildew resistant.

William Baffin (1983) Originally suggested as a hardy climbing rose, this vigorous rose produces a profusion of canes, making a wide bush that would be hard to train on a trellis without considerable pruning. Will serve as a hedge rose. Flowers are deep pink, often streaked white, and are semi-double with golden centres, reminiscent of wild roses. Height to 2 m. Occasionally subject to moderate or severe winter injury, at least in exposed sites. This cultivar seems to be very attractive to rose curculios but highly resistant to black spot and mildew.

William Booth (1999) A spreading or sprawling rose that grows to 1.5 m in height with a spread of 2 m. Flowers are single petalled, small (5 cm) and medium to light red. They are borne in clusters of 8-10 from June to September. This cultivar has excellent disease-resistance and is hardy in Zone 3; its performance on the prairies is not reliably known although it is becoming more available and popular. It has very little fragrance but excellent resistance to both black spot and powdery mildew.

THE ROSES OF ROBERT ERSKINE

On a small ranch in west central Alberta, "Bob" Erskine spent most of his life contemplating and theorizing about the various crosses of various plants that had not yet been developed. He spent years working to develop those crosses. Not only did he

develop different varieties of hardy roses and apples, he also developed new improved varieties of Asiatic and Martagon Lilies, cherries, currants, peas, potatoes, "Leaf Land" gooseberry, and a superb yellow raspberry that he called the "Honey-Queen."

Robert came with his family in 1934 to the Rocky Mountain House area. Robert was fortunate to have been blessed with an exceptional memory and the ability to learn from books. He learned from a book how to graft one variety of apple (or other fruit trees) onto another. Robert has had great success with both bud and stem grafts. This enabled him to grow, sample and cross-pollinate many varieties of apples. He developed several of his own apple varieties such as Carlos Queen and Beauty of Leafland, and Al-ma Sweet which is an apple-crab.

Robert had the goal of improving the quality in hardy roses. He did this by crossing the Alberta wild roses (*R. acicularis* and *R. woodsii*) with various other species. Through the years he developed over 20 superior varieties of roses. Unfortunately some of those have been lost, usually because of predators. However the majority have survived and samples of some of them are growing in the gardens of various friends, family, and other interested gardeners. An historic garden honouring his contributions to horticulture is planned for Rocky Mountain House. Robert considered his "Prairie Peace" rose developed in the early 1970's, to be his most worthwhile development. It is hardy in Zone 2 and is an Altai hybrid—the parent plants were Beauty of Leafland and Hazeldean. It has semi-double to double, bicolour flowers, is recurring and has a strong fragrance.

Robert Mackay Erskine passed away April 14, 2003 in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Albertan (1962) (Athabasca [Bell] x *R. woodsii*) Soft pink, small dainty flowers, semi-double, Just blooms once. 15 bright pink petals.

Aurora (1950) natural variation of *R. acicularis*. The first rose that Robert Erskine named and the one he considered to be the best variety of *R. acicularis*, the Alberta Provincial Emblem. He called it after the Aurora School where he had found it. The name "Aurora" means daybreak or morning. The flower has only five petals, is dark rosy red and blooms very early in the season. The bloom is larger than the usual *R. acicularis*, which is normally a dark pink and Aurora's foliage is bluish. The canes are prickly right to the end and there is normally only one flower on each branch. It has a strong fragrance.

Beauty of Leafland Bicolour blend of pale pink and pale yellow

(sometimes looks creamy white). Double (25-30 petals) has a very strong fragrance, just blooms once. Scrolled buds (sort of like a Hybrid Tea bud) which is an unusual form for Scotch Roses Altai Hybrid ('Butterball' [F. Skinner] x 'Haidee' [F. Skinner]) double white flowers of near Hybrid Tea form. The mother plant of Prairie Peace.

Betty Will Pink, double, recurrent, very hardy, very prickly. A similar cross to 'Thérèse Bugnet' but has more flowers and larger ones. Seedling of ('George Will' [F. Skinner] x 'Betty Bland' [F. Skinner]) ('Betty Bland' was a pioneer rose developed by Frank L. Skinner which was *R. blanda* x a Hybrid Perpetual) flowers are like 'Thérèse Bugnet' but paler, prickly, recurrent.

Carlos Beauty found by Robert Erskine growing on land now owned by Perry Leopold. *R. acicularis* species. Pink with extra petals (sometimes it has 7-8 petals, but when it gets established it usually has 14-15)

Carlos Dawn This is the first hybrid rose that Bob raised and named. 'Hansa' x *R. acicularis*. Seed for this rose came from the same seed hip as Bob's 'Daybreak'. Bob figured that the 'Hansa' flower was pollinated by both of the native wild rose species, *R. acicularis* & *R. woodsii*. Large, semi-double bright pink flowers, blooms once in the summer, 15 petals Sister plant to 'Daybreak'.

Carlos Perpetual* Double soft pink 7 centimetre flowers, everblooming, doesn't set hips, doesn't sucker much. Seedling from 'Lac La Nonne' (G Bugnet)

Carlos Red *R. woodsii* species Single, dark rosy red, Just blooms once—later than 'Aurora'. Bob found this in the wild.

Caroyal Burgundy red, fragrant, just blooms once ('Hansa' x 'Lac La Nonne' [Georges Bugnet]) Semi-double, large petals which are held upright. Blooms are 8 centimetres in diameter, 1.2 metre bush

Daybreak Fragrant blooms once, but has a long season ('Hansa' x *R. woodsii*) [*R. woodsii* is an Alberta Wild Rose, it blooms later than the *R. acicularis*, has several roses per cluster and prickles only part way to the end of the stem] fully hardy about 1.5 metres tall. Flowers have 30 petals, are bright red fading to a pleasant soft pink. Has a long flowering period. Sister plant to 'Carlos Dawn.' Both seeds came from the same hip.

Double Carlos Red Double, red, blooms once, 15 petals 'Carlos Red' x 'Athabasca' The Athabasca rose was found in northern Alberta, & believed to be a species rose. If Athabasca is proven to be a species, that would make this rose a cross of two species.

Gleam First bloomed in 1999 Double, white, showing a hint of pale pink ('Will Alderman' [F. Skinner] x 'Marie Bugnet' [Georges Bugnet])

Haris good shade of pink. Blooms once. Semi-double, very hardy. Tall could be used as a climber, has Scotch Rose and cinnamomea in its heritage as it is a seedling from ('Harison's Yellow' x *R. acicularis*).

Kinistino The English word for "they were the first to arrive" Bob chose this name because it is a "a Red Native Rose named after a Red Native Man". Single, dark rosy red, some scarlet petals, bluish foliage, has bigger and rounder leaves than parent plants. ('Aurora' x 'Leafland' Glow [extinct]) Some years has noticeably better colour than 'Aurora'.

Madeline's Choice Bicolour. Single, pale yellow and pale pink, fragrant flowers. Blooms in late June and has a long blooming season (*R. altaica* x Scotch Rose (*R. spinosissima*)) (Altai roses come from Altai Mountains in Asia)

Prairie Peace* Named thus because it resembles the Hybrid Tea 'Peace' rose. Bicolour. Sometimes yellow and pink, sometimes pink and yellow, sometimes peach colour, has a strong fragrance, semi-double to double flowers. Bob has found as many as 50 petals on one flower. Recurrent. Bush will grow 3 metres tall and is 100% hardy. Usually has 2 crops of semi-double to double fragrant bicoloured flowers, ('Beauty of Leafland' x 'Hazeldean' [P. Wright])

Sweet Adeline Soft pink, double, just blooms once, fragrant ('Will Alderman' [F. Skinner] x 'Victory Year' [P. Wright])

Waskakoo Indian name for Red Deer. Dark red, double, very fragrant, recurrent Rugosa Hybrid (Rugosa means wrinkled leaves) ('Little Betty' [P. Wright] x *R. rugosa* Hybrid (possibly 'Hansa')) very fragrant

THE ROSES OF PERCY WRIGHT

Percy Wright, was an unusual man, even eccentric. His mind was as fertile as the soil he chose for his precious plants. He didn't travel much, but intellectually he explored many worlds. His career was multi-faceted, first as a teacher, farmer, beekeeper, musician, later as a newspaperman and freelance writer. He tried poetry, art, even composing music. But mainly he was a horticulturist, known in western Canada as "the Rose King". His grand passion was breeding roses.

Percy was born in Lachine, Quebec, on July 2, 1898, the only son of an Anglican minister. Arriving in Saskatchewan in 1907, the family homesteaded near Tramping Lake. On the prairies in the early 1900's schools were relatively inaccessible, and Percy was a sickly child. So he undertook what is now called "self-directed studies".

He pursued his fascination with plant breeding, and conducted his first genetic experiments in 1918 while the family was living briefly in British Columbia. In 1921, when they returned to Wilkie, Saskatchewan, he wrote a gardening column for the Wilkie Press. In 1924 he launched the Wilkie Fruit Nursery. Meanwhile, he had acquired a teaching certificate at Normal School in 1921, and he taught for several years on and off.

His first nursery at Wilkie fell victim to drought, so in the late 1930's he moved north to the Carrot River Valley where he established a nursery near the hamlet of Moose Range. There he happily nurtured his beloved flowers and fruit. He also kept bees, which must have been deliriously happy with all those flowers to sample! It is from this location as well as the years the family lived in Sutherland, on the east side of present-day Saskatoon that the majority of his horticultural accomplishments were introduced.

On April 15, 1989, the once sickly Percy Wright died a quiet, apparently painless death at the age of 90, after a long and fruitful life. His contributions to rose breeding were extensive. However, of the over 35 roses that Percy Wright registered, there are but 3 found on the commercial market today. More may be available from private individuals or small vendors but these are found more by chance.

Alison (194?) Named after one of Percy's daughters. Of Hansa ancestry. Similar to 'Ruth' but with smaller flowers and fewer petals. A glowing-red colour. Less vigorous in habit than 'Ruth'

Aylsham (1948) Medium sized, semi-double, deep pink slightly fragrant flowers about 1 metre in height. Light green glossy foliage turning red in autumn 'Hansa' x *R. nitida*

Bertha (1946) A rugosa hybrid with single, delicate pink flowers borne like a hollyhock on erect canes up to 2.5 metres in height. Non-recurrent

Hazeldean* (1948) Wright's greatest *R. spinosissima altaica* hybrid achievement. Semi-double, yellow, fragrant flowers larger than 'Harison's Yellow'. Blooms in June and may repeat in late summer. Black spot resistant. Grows up to 2 metres tall and is hardy to Zone 1 *R. spinosissima altaica* x 'Harison's Yellow'

Helen Bland (1950) 'Betty Bland' x *R. blanda*. Semi-double, rose-pink, 5 centimetres blooms with slight fragrance. Non recurrent. Spineless, upright red-brown stems grow up to 2 metres.

Kilwinning (1953?) Sister to Hazeldean. Small double flowers, light yellow fading to cream. Non-recurrent, fragrant, suckers freely. Grows to about 1.2 metres tall.

Musician* (1953) 'Hansa' x "Hazeldean" Flowers change colour from light yellow to pink and finally red. The presence of all three

colours on the shrub at once when it is in full bloom is impressive. Non-recurrent. Difficult to propagate and is virtually unobtainable.

Ruth (1947) Hansa hybrid 'Mary L Evans' x 'Alikia'. Named after Percy's wife. Upright to 2 metres. Double (60 petal) flowers medium red resembles OGR's. Hardest *R. gallica* ever developed.

Scarlet Ranger (ca 1960) *R. blanda* hybrid. Pendulous stems with few spines. Semi-double, 5 centimetre bright pink flowers are non-recurrent but bloom over a long period of time. Grows up to 2 metres in height.

Thérèse Bugnet* (1950) was developed by Georges Bugnet of Legal, AB but registered by Percy. *R. blanda* hybrid via 'Betty Bland'. Double large-sized blooms deep pink fading to light pink; recurrent, fragrant. Foliage is grey-green turning reddish in autumn; canes are reddish. Red, thornless upper canes attractive in winter. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Hardy to Zone 2

Yellow Altai (1950) *R. spinosissima* x 'Harison's Yellow'. Non recurrent. small, single bright yellow flowers borne in clusters. Vigorous and upright to 2 metres.

THE ROSES OF FRANK SKINNER

Frank Leith Skinner was born in 1882 at Rosehearty, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In 1895 the family came to Canada and homesteaded near Dropmore, Manitoba, about 36 kilometres south of the town of Roblin. In 1900, Mr Skinner filed his own homestead of 160 acres and began a grain and cattle farm. He became interested in developing trees and shrubs that were cold-hardy for the prairie region and spent most of the rest of his life developing and breeding hardy plants.

Frank Skinner hybridized many trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials, but roses were his first love and he spent a lifetime developing them. In *Horticultural Horizons* he wrote: "My first attempt at plant breeding was with roses."

Dr Skinner realized that developing a cold-hardy rose for the prairie climate could only be accomplished by using the prairie native or foreign cold-hardy species. He began hybridizing *R. blanda* and *R. acicularis* with garden roses but the progeny had limited value. However, a hybrid of *R. blanda* and the Hybrid Perpetual 'Captain Hayward' had exceptional quality. The nearly thornless, cold hardy shrub had double, medium pink, 7.5 cm diameter, fragrant flowers that bloomed once. It was introduced in 1925 and next to 'Hansa' it became the most popular rose grown on the prairies for many years. The name of that rose is 'Betty Bland'. 'Betty Bland' was used by Georges Bugnet to develop 'Thérèse Bugnet' in 1950, and fifty years later it is still one of the most

popular shrub roses grown in cold climates. Percy Wright and Robert Erskine also successfully used 'Betty Bland' in their breeding programs.

Frank L. Skinner, M.B.E., LL.D., F.R.H.S. hybridized roses and other plants for more than 50 years until his death in 1967. He was widely recognized and honoured academically for his dedication and contributions to horticulture. He hoped that other Canadian rose breeders would continue his work. He would have been pleased with the progress of Canadian rose breeding, with the development of the Parkland and Explorer shrub roses, and knowing that much of it was only possible because of his pioneering rose breeding work.

Beauty of Dropmore (1956) *R. spinosissima altaica* x *R. spinosissima* cv. Semi-double, white fragrant, 8 centimetre flowers. Non- recurrent. Grows to 2 metres.

Betty Bland (1925) Probably the greatest contribution of Skinner to rose breeding. *Rosa blanda* x Hybrid Perpetual 'Captain Hayward' Nearly thornless, ruggedly cold hardy. Double, medium pink 8 centimetre fragrant flowers. Non-recurrent. Used by Georges Bugnet to develop Thérèse Bugnet which is still an extremely popular rose 55 years later. Used by Percy Wright and Robert Erskine in their breeding.

Dr. Merkeley* (1924) a seedling brought from Siberia by a Dr. Merkeley of Winnipeg which he gave to Dr. Skinner to propagate and which Skinner named after the donor. Probably a *R. majalis* hybrid. Deep pink, very double, fragrant flowers. Grows about .6 metre. Suckers profusely.

George Will (1939) *R. woodsii* (or perhaps *R. acicularis*) x Gruss an Teplitz. Recurrent bloom, rose pink, semi- double, well-formed flowers, quite fertile, clove scented blooms. Height 1 to 2 metres.

Haidee (1953?) *R. laxa* x *R. spinosissima* hybrid. Semi-double pink flowers with a cream centre 8 centimetres across. Blooms in June and is non-recurrent. *R. spinosissima* foliage and produces dark red hips.

Isabella Skinner* (<1965) A seedling cross of Robert Simonet's *R. laxa* x Hybrid Tea [x Floribunda seedling] Semi-pink double flowers which bloom on new wood all summer. Not totally hardy and very sprawling habit and susceptible to black spot

John McNab (1932) *R. rugosa kamschatica* x *R. beggeriana* Double pink flowers which sometimes repeat later in the season

Mossman (1954) [*R. acicularis* x *R. rugosa* hybrid] x Moss rose. Mossy flower buds open to semi double, quartered, pale pink, fragrant, 10 centimetre flowers. About 1 metre tall but susceptible to black spot and mildew

Mrs John McNab* (1941) *R. beggeriana* x *R. rugosa* Semi-double, pale pink, fragrant, 8 centimetre blooms. Non recurrent but blooms over a long period of time. Arching canes; grows to 2 metres.

Skinner's Red (2002) Released by Hugh Skinner but bred by Frank. Iowa #9 (*R. multiflora* x *R. blanda*) x 'Souvenir d'Alphonse Lavillée. Hardy only to Zone 4. Double, slightly quartered, medium red blooms 8 centimetres across. Resembles an Old Garden Rose

Suzanne* (1950) F2 *R. laxa* x 'Stanwell Perpetual' Semi-double, pale coral pink, 5 centimetre blooms, recurrent, bluish green *R. spinosissima* foliage, grows up to 1.2 metres. Part of the lineage of several Buck roses, and both Parkland and Explorer roses. Still available in the Trade today.

Wasagaming* (1939) *R. rugosa* x *R. acicularis* Rose pink, fragrant, semi-double well-formed flowers. Quite fertile, non-recurrent bloom, thorny, height to 2 metres.

Will Alderman* (1954) *R. rugosa* x *R. acicularis* Recurrent, semi-double, medium pink. Regarded as one of the finest rugosa roses ever developed. Height 1 to 1.5 metres.

THE ROSES OF GEORGES BUGNET

Georges-Charles-Jules Bugnet was born February 23, 1879, at Chalon-sur-Saône, France, 110 km due north of Lyon. He was educated at the University of Lyon and the Sorbonne. Quitting newspaper work, in 1904 he came to Canada at the age of 25 with his wife, Julia, and small daughter. In 1905 the family homesteaded about 80 kilometres north of Edmonton, Alberta, on a quarter-section of land 3 km northwest of what later became the village of Rich Valley.

In about 1912 Mr. Bugnet studied books on plant propagating and wrote to botanical gardens around the world for seeds of plants that would grow in his region. Georges Bugnet began hybridizing roses using the prairie native species *R. woodsii* and *R. acicularis*. About 1925 Mr Bugnet apparently began using the native *R. acicularis* in a breeding program.

Georges Bugnet spent 25 years developing 'Thérèse Bugnet' and regarded it as his greatest horticultural achievement. Several *R. rugosa* hybrids were developed and named after Mr Bugnet's daughters. Georges Bugnet was recognized for his horticultural achievements by being made an honorary member of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture in 1957. He was also an accomplished writer of novels and poetry.

Mr and Mrs Bugnet farmed for fifty years and retired to Legal in 1955. He continued working with roses, hoping to develop a hardy, good quality climber. On his 100th birthday at the Saint

Emil church, Legal, Mr Bugnet received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Alberta for his literary and horticultural accomplishments. He died in St. Albert on January 11, 1981 when he was almost 102 years old.

His rose introductions include:

Betty Bugnet (no date) Earlier hybrid of possibly 'Thérèse Bugnet' origin, is a shrub 2 metres tall producing medium pink, small (5 centimetre diameter) non-recurrent flowers.

Lac Majeau (nd) Semi-double, white, medium (7.5 centimetre diameter), repeat blooming flowers. The thornless shrub is 2 metres tall.

Louise Bugnet (nd) Red buds opening to semi-double, white, medium (7.5 centimetre diameter), fragrant, repeat blooming flowers. The shrub is 1.2 metres tall and nearly thornless.

Madeline Bugnet (nd) Double, pink, medium (7.5 centimetre diameter), fragrant, repeat blooming flowers. The thorny shrub is 1 metre tall.

Marie Bugnet* (1963) ('Thérèse Bugnet' x seedling) x 'F. J. Grootendorst' is named for Mr Bugnet's mother. It was registered and introduced by Dr Frank Skinner in 1963. The white buds with a pink blush open to double, white, medium (7.5 centimetre diameter), fragrant, repeat blooming flowers. The thorny shrub has modified rugosa foliage and usually grows about 1 metre tall. It is a popular white rugosa.

Martha Bugnet (1959) [(*R. rugosa kamchatica* x (*R. rugosa amblyotis* x *R. rugosa plena*))] x 'F. J. Grootendorst' had semi-double, purple red, fragrant repeat blooming flowers. The shrub was 2 metre tall.

Rita Bugnet* (nd) Red edge on petals in the bud open to double, white, medium (7.5 centimetre diameter), fragrant, repeat blooming flowers. The shrub is 2 metre tall and upper canes are thornless.

Thérèse Bugnet* (1947/1950) See description and under "Percy Wright's Roses" since he is the one who introduced it to commerce.

With Wright, Skinner, and Bugnet it should be noted that the list is not exhaustive in each case, rather illustrative of their programs.

OTHER HARDY ROSES LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

Agnes* (1900) Bred by Dr. William Saunders who grew up in London, Ontario; the first Canadian-bred rose. It appeared on one of Canada Post's rose stamps. This rugosa hybrid is only occasionally planted on the prairies as it is only marginally hardy. As it is rarely recurrent, flowering is limited if severe winter injury occurs. The flowers are pale amber yellow, fragrant and double.

Height 2 metres or less. Foliage is dark green and deeply crinkled.

Austrian Copper* (<1590) (*R. foetida bicolour*) this wild type of rose lacks good hardiness, but is prized for its unique colour. Flowers are single, brilliant orange-scarlet within, but yellow on the reverse side of the petals. It is not unusual for part of the plant to revert to producing all yellow blossoms. Closely related to Persian Yellow, it is also susceptible to black spot. Because of winter injury, the plant rarely exceeds 1 metre in height, and, since it blooms on old wood, it may not bloom well every year.

Blanc Double de Coubert (1892) This rugosa rose has double, fragrant white flowers in short-stemmed clusters. They are borne intermittently throughout the season. Height 0.5 - 1 metre. Hips rarely form. This is the most widely planted hardy white rose on the prairies in spite of the fact it is not fully hardy.

Dr. Huey LCI A vigorous rose used for rootstock for budding. Suitable for warm climates, it is not sufficiently hardy for the Canadian prairies and often dies out after one winter. *R. multiflora* is the more suitable rootstock for prairie culture and purchasers of budded roses who wish to retain them with winter protection should check to see which rootstock has been used before making their purchase. (See also *R. multiflora*)

F. J. Grootendorst, Grootendorst Supreme, Pink Grootendorst & White Grootendorst These four Dutch introductions have been widely planted for their clusters of small flowers with fringed edges, resembling carnations. Recurrent. Severe winter injury is common. Height 1 metre or less.

Hansa* (1905) This old Dutch cultivar has proved extremely hardy throughout the prairies. Flowers are not a true red, but rather reddish-violet, in short stemmed clusters, and have an intense, spicy clove fragrance. Like other rugosa hybrids, its flowers are recurrent, and the plant is quite thorny. Hips are scarlet. It is occasionally used as a hedge. Subject to iron chlorosis. Height 1.0 - 1.5 m. Has been very popular. Has been used by many breeders in their programs.

Harison's Yellow* (1830) Fragrant flowers are semi-double, light yellow, in clusters during June before most other cultivars begin. Branches are relatively thorny. Non-recurrent, but floriferous when in bloom. The plant has a superior habit of growth compared to 'Persian Yellow', and is resistant to black spot. Less hardy than 'Hazeldean', but hardier than 'Persian Yellow'. Difficult to propagate and not always readily available. Generally a profuse bloomer.

Kakwa (1969) John Wallace, Beaverlodge, Alberta, not widely known, this non-recurrent rose was bred from Scotch roses, and is very hardy. The small flowers are cream, double and very fragrant.

Blooms profusely in late June. Height 1 metre.

Linda Campbell (1991) A new hybrid, bred by Ralph Moore, USA, untested in Saskatchewan. This is a cross between a miniature rose, 'Anytime' and a rugosa hybrid, 'Rugosa Magnifica'. Flowers are bright red, in clusters, and recurrent. The plant is upright, disease resistant, and grows to 1.5 metres. Likely to have considerable dieback in winter. No fragrance.

Louis Riel (1996) A hybrid of the *R. glauca*, this rose is very hardy and has reddish foliage and clusters of small, 5 centimetre white flowers. Bred by Stan Zubrowski of Prairie River, Saskatchewan, in Zone 1a, it will grow 1.5 - 2 metres. It is slightly recurrent. Still quite rare but Pickering Nurseries and Hortico have it.

Max Graf (1919) Not well known on the prairies, this prostrate rose spreads for up to 2.5 metres. It has rugosa ancestry, with shiny foliage, and single deep pink flowers with good fragrance. It blooms only in the spring or early summer. It has been suggested as a groundcover. Subject to dieback if not covered with snow

Métis (1966) A rather unusual rose developed by Agriculture Canada from the species rose *R. nitida*, which imparts to it small, glossy foliage which turns red in autumn. The soft rose flowers are not overly large, and appear only in June or early July. The plant is semi-sterile, setting few hips. Height 1.5 to 2 metres. In northern regions a protected location is advisable. An attractive shrub even when out of bloom.

Mrs. Anthony Waterer (1898) A hybrid rugosa with deep crimson, semi-double, very fragrant flowers. Recurrent. Does not often set hips. The plant grows to 1.2 metres. Not as hardy as Hansa, and not readily available.

'Pavement' rose series* This is a series of individually named hybrid rugosa roses, originating in Germany, which have been promoted as low-growing, easy-care plants with fairly continuous bloom. They have not been widely evaluated in Saskatchewan, but initial reports suggest good hardiness in Zones 2 & 3. The series includes:

Scarlet Pavement (1991) Semi-double, light red or deep pink flowers of good size, very fragrant, on plants to 75 centimetres in height. Dark hips form in fall

Showy Pavement (1990) Semi-double to nearly double, large dark lilac pink, flowers with strong fragrance, on bushes to 60 cm, possibly to 90 centimetres in height. Disease resistant. Hips form in fall.

Snow Pavement (Schneekoppe) (1986) Semi-double, white to blush, 7-8 centimetre flowers with moderate fragrance, on bushes 90 centimetres x 90-120 centimetres. Red hips in fall.

Persian Yellow (*R. foetida persiana*) (1837) Flowers are deep yellow, double, in clusters in late June. Widely planted in spite of the fact that it rarely escapes some winter injury. The plant is somewhat upright in growth habit, and is very susceptible to black spot disease. Height 1-2 metres. Fragrance is unpleasant to some. Deeper yellow than 'Harison's Yellow' and 'Hazeldean'.

Pink Masquerade (1965) H Laxa Developed by Robert Simonet. This rose has semi-double bright pink blooms in large clusters and is recurrent. Plants die back considerably over winter, similar to Morden Centennial, but re-growth is vigorous. Height 1.8 m.

Polstjärnan* (Polestar, White Star of Finland) (1937) An exceedingly vigorous rambling rose with hardiness sufficient for Zone 2. As a typical Rambler it blooms only in late June or early July, with masses of 2.5 centimetre semi-double white flowers. Fragrance is minimal. In Saskatchewan it will easily grow to 2 metres and having an arching growth habit it needs considerable room to spread. The canes have large hooked thorns. Not widely available, it was bred in Finland and has only recently been available in Canada.

Prairie Celebration* (2004) The vibrant dark pink-red single rose has great disease-resistance and would make a worthwhile addition to any landscape. Approximate size is 1-1.4 metres in height with strong upright canes. Width is about half the height giving an oval appearance. Great for mass plantings. Foliage is really dark green but the new growth has purple tinges. In the fall this purple tinge is more pronounced. Disease-resistance is a key selling feature. Over the last 6 years, black spot scores have been incredibly low (among the best we have seen). Rust and mildew scores were both good to very good." (Campbell Davidson)

Prairie Charm (1959) Originated at the Morden Experimental Station - semi-double, salmon coral, non recurrent. Grows to about 1 metre. Plants have shown some winter damage in Zone 2b.

Prairie Dawn (1959) Introduced from Morden, Manitoba ['Prairie Youth x ('Ross Rambler' x {'Dr. W. Van Fleet' x *R. pimpinellifolia altaica*})], this rose has semi-double salmon-pink flowers, which are borne in clusters from July till frost. The plant is very vigorous, growing to 2 metres or more under good conditions, but is subject to some winter injury most years. Susceptible to black spot. Moderate fragrance. Sometimes used as a climber on the prairies. The flower form is not particularly good, but the colour is notable and fragrance is good. Hardy to Zone 3.

Prairie Youth (1950) This complex hybrid which includes Altai rose genes has light salmon-pink, semi-double flowers borne in clusters and is lightly fragrant. Only slightly recurrent, growing to 2

metres. Hardy to Zone 3. Not widely propagated.

Redleaf Rose* (<1830) Correctly *R. glauca* and was known as *R. rubrifolia*, this rose is grown for its foliage contrast. The flowers are small, slightly under 4 centimetres, medium pink, narrow petals, fragrant, but not very showy; non-recurrent. Foliage is slender and reddish-purple. Orange hips are showy in autumn. Height to 2 metres or possibly more in favoured sites.

Red Dawn (1957) Developed by Robert Simonet at Edmonton and introduced by F. Skinner at Dropmore, Manitoba. Flowers are a deep rose red and fragrant. Not overly vigorous or hardy, and rarely propagated. Used in the breeding of roses by Agriculture Canada. Usually quite short. Recurrent.

Robusta (1979) Flowers are bright medium red, single (5 petals), fragrant and recurrent. Foliage is very attractive, being large, dark, glossy and leathery. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing to 1.2-1.5 m, but dies back somewhat each winter. Has been grown successfully in Zone 2a. This is a rugosa hybrid.

R. multiflora—a species rose. This is the most common rootstock on which tender roses, and some hardy ones, are budded and the one most suitable for this purpose for roses grown on the prairies. The other common rootstock is known as 'Dr. Huey' but is of questionable use in the hard winters of the Canadian prairies. Once widely promoted as a "living fence" in the USA, it is now considered a noxious weed in certain states.

Ross Rambler (1938) Originally 'discovered' by Norman Ross, superintendent at the Indian Head Experimental Farm and suspected of arriving from Europe. Percy Wright introduced it in 1938 and made several attempts at using it in his breeding program. Single, white, 2.5 metres or more, recurrent. Long bottle-shaped hips. Variously attributed to *R. laxa* and *R. beggeriana*. Disease-resistant and very hardy. Original grew over 7 metres. Walter Schowalter of Big Valley/Rumsey Alberta, grew seedlings for Percy Wright but this rose never really made the commercial market. Not readily available today.

Stanwell Perpetual (1838) *H. spinosissima*. Found in an English garden, this rose is thought to be from a recurrent Damask rose crossed with a Scotch rose, for it resembles a Scotch rose in foliage and stem, but has recurrent light pink flowers which are very fragrant. It is surprisingly hardy, but can sometimes have severe dieback, and is best planted where snow accumulates. Height about 1 metre.



Prairie Peace hybridized by Robert Erskine



Alison hybridized by Percy Wright

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)



Hazeldean hybridized by Percy Wright



Kilwinning by Percy Wright

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



Musician hybridized by Percy Wright



Thérèse Bugnet hybridized by Georges Bugnet but registered by Percy Wright

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)



George Will hybridized by Frank Skinner



Suzanne by Frank Skinner

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)



Wasagaming hybridized by Frank Skinner



Louise Bugnet hybridized by George Bugnet

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)



Madeline Bugnet by Georges Bugnet



Kakwa hybridized 1969 by John Wallace

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)

OLD COUNTRY ROSE RETREAT

by Jeanette Kenny, Clementsport, Nova Scotia

Peacefully sitting on a gentle slope of land, only moments from the tidal beaches and constant waters of the Annapolis Basin, is a well kept secret! This treasure I speak of is a gem, "Old Country Rose Retreat". It is tucked away in the quiet enduring village of Clementsport, Nova Scotia. This cottage was built back in 1874 or at least close to that date and the house holds many years in its beams and timbers. It's charm and hidden riches simply seduce all those who have been lucky enough to have passed time here! It is a place that is not soon forgotten.

This wonderful little community dates back to the early 1700's and in its day the village was quite a bustling place of activity. Many a well known sea captain sought his refuge here and where the heart of the town once beat, a bronze plaque commemorates them .

Old Country Rose Retreat was the home of my late grandmother, Susie Eisnor. I was truly blessed to have had such a remarkable woman to look up to and to have loved. As young children my sisters and I were shipped off to Grandmother's for a week or two every summer for "our vacation". These moments in my early life were gifts that time can never erase, gifts of love, joy, wild abandonment and freedom. I can remember riding in the Greyhound bus when I was 7 or 8 years old , high above the road with my face firmly pressed against the window, looking to catch the first glimpse of Grandmother's house. Always, always, I would see white sheets dancing lazily on her clothesline more often than not to the tune of a sultry summer breeze. Wrapped stunningly around the house like a shawl on an old lady's shoulders were her roses! Red roses, deep pink roses, yellow roses and standing like a sentinel at the corner of the cottage was the faithful old plum tree. All this I saw in a blink of an eye as the bus roared up the hill just before it dropped down into the village.

That was part of my Grandmother's legacy—her love of roses, her great passion for all things beautiful. In 1989 I was truly blessed to come into ownership of this place I so cherish. It was a bittersweet morning when I walked the old road up to her home. The old plum tree no longer stood watch and there were no clothes floating on the line waiting for a summer breeze.

Her home had been left for many years without much human touch. With time it had become somewhat forlorn, but her roses never gave up. They thrived. They grew over the pump house, up over the very old shed and started running down over the hill

through the lupines and wild flowers . It was simply a stunning display of beauty.

This secluded spot on a private road is surrounded by a small wood, salty water and an ever-changing palette of colour and sound. Holding it all together is the invigorating freshness of the pure air and heavens. Zephyr breezes and summer blue skies are other ties that bind, creep into the soul and hold one fast.

The very first rose I remember seeing here when I was a child was a magnificent 'Paul's Scarlet Climber'. I never forgot this beauty and in 1997 two years before restoring the Retreat I introduced "Paul" once again. I bought the rose from Den Hann's nursery in Middleton, up the Valley . It was a bagged rose from Holland. It was my very first of many after coming home! To my surprise it was not anything like what was growing on the breezeway from the house to the wood shed so many years before. No one can identify that one. Its shape is that of a huge tea rose and it opens to reveal many vibrant petals. It is very deep red in colour and its rich texture can only be described as looking like the most expensive velvet that money can buy. I have never seen a rose with the staying power that this one exhibits. It grows to about 10 feet and never stops blooming until frost. Unfortunately though, this winter caught up with it! I see but a spark of growth at the base where years before all the canes would be sporting numerous, lively promise of the season to come. A generous watering of my special brew (cow, sheep or horse manure sitting for a few days in rain water) and then mulched with chicken droppings might give it a surge! Just maybe though, this beautiful rose needs only to sleep a little while longer.

Cradling the south west corner of the Retreat is a most amazing rose. I think I could almost say it is a spiritual experience when witnessing these magnificent flowers in full bloom. It is not an exaggeration when I say people have literally swooned, not believing what they see. It is 'Ballerina', a hybrid musk rose that I bought some years back from Garden Import. I had never seen it before and it is not often mentioned in most gardening magazines. I cannot imagine why this is so because it too, is a spellbinder! When it is in its full glory, nothing else compares. Huge, huge clusters of tiny flowers, pink and white in colour, with leaves hardly visible, dazzle the eye. People have crept silently from the road and stood in awe, captivated by this ethereal mural. One nursery catalogue mentions that it grows to three feet. I must say these musk roses of mine grow on average four and a half to five feet and their spread is an easy five to six feet! In the fall with the change in the air, the summer softness of their colour is dramatically changed to vibrant

hot pink with a white centre. This ever-blooming wonder goes on continually right into the dying days of autumn. When the snow flies in December, it is not uncommon to see this great blossom still holding on. Truly an underrated rose! I could never have too many and hope those reading this story will add a 'Ballerina' to their garden. They will not be disappointed .

I have often been asked which flower, which rose I like the best—which brings the most joy? My answer would never be the same. It would depend where I was, what garden or field I was in. It would depend on the time of day and how the light was working the scene. It might be late at night with a soothing fog wrapping itself around and in my rose whose name I do not know and the house light above softened by the mist: a surreal picture, captured only by the heart, a true feeling of serenity.

When my 'Alchemist' is in bloom, that could be the prize to look at from dawn to dusk. This is another rose that far surpasses anything I have read concerning it. It took a year or two to get going but when it did I dragged people off the street to see the profusion of flowers and the many colours it wore. At first I thought I had an orange rose, it was magnificent! Every long cane was very closely covered with blossoms. Then it turned from orange pink to a peachy pink and then yellow and soft pink. I am hard pressed as to how to describe the colour!

This octopus of a plant towers to fourteen feet and for the last few years I have battled with all those arms that want to go in so many different directions. This spring, though, I won the long fight I have had with this rose. Its canes are now well secured in an orderly fashion from the foundation to the eaves! I have to admit there are a few limbs striking directly out from the house not to be tamed. This first week of spring, I am very happy to see the emergence of hundreds of blooms. The grey shingles of the house will be lost with nature's striking performance.

The 'Ballerina' and the 'Alchemist' are only two of many roses that have made it to my haven in Clementsport. From as far away as British Colombia (my lovely 'Seagull' that still struggles), Garden Import and Pickering Nurseries in Ontario, Corn Hill in New Brunswick (too many roses to mention but all spectacular) and the local nurseries here in the Annapolis Valley have fed my frenzied addiction. I must say that since 1999 I have slowed down the pace. There were many spring days when I toiled from dawn to dark, falling into bed as late as ten in the evening not having the energy to make dinner or even enjoy a warm bath! Those were the days when I would wake in the morning and find a tiny green inchworm or two on my four poster and half the garden dirt in my

bed.

When I first moved back to Nova Scotia I wanted to plant as many roses as I could put my hands on. When the winter catalogues came out I was more than eager to read the pages and most of the roses mentioned went on my list! Of course, the first draft eventually got shaved down to a number and cost I figured I could manage but blinded by longing, I never gave it a thought as to how I would cope with planting all these beauties by myself. I bought beyond what my strength and endurance would allow! One time I had fourteen bareroot roses landing on my doorstep from Corn Hill, another ten or so from another order house and the day before I had bought five roses from a place close by, not to mention those shrubs and trees I couldn't pass up! I have to admit that not all the roses I planted in the past have been lucky enough to survive. As I look back, I know I was in too much of a hurry and bought too many plants, most of the time never knowing where I might put them all. I figured with five acres of land there wouldn't be a problem! Seven years ago when all this work was going on, I would spend only a few weeks at a time here in Clementsport and my roses were left in the care of someone else. That proved to be disastrous as we experienced four years of drought and he wasn't a gardener with my enthusiasm.

Today I am older and wiser and the arthritis screams with rebellion so I only plant three or four roses now at a time and they get my full attention. I no longer plant a lone rose or two in the middle of a field where it can be destroyed by my speedy tractor mower. My reflexes are still great but sometimes they do not react as quickly as I would like and some poor rose meets an untimely death!

It won't matter how many roses I plant, it won't matter if they are the roses that have won all the top prizes in the country, they will never come close to what I call my Grandmother's signature roses!

This grand little woman did many jobs in the course of a day; she seldom slowed down until Sunday and only then would she rest. Through the week she toiled at her sewing machine. She was a most accomplished seamstress. Her clients were many and came from the community and from miles around. I imagine she would never have been able to tell you how many wedding dresses she made or how many designer suits and everyday dresses she created. They were like her roses, incredible and too numerous to count.

One day, soon after finishing an elegant wedding dress, my Grandmother answered a knock at her door. Standing before her was the radiant bride, the recipient of a fairy tale dress! In her arms

lay a delicate bouquet of red roses entwined with white ribbon and tiny blue flowers, her wedding bouquet. "This", said the bride, "is for you. When I wore my wedding dress I was the most beautiful woman in the world!"

That is how the story goes. Out of love and appreciation a legacy was born. The roses were planted under a sod of grass fifty years ago and they have never stopped blooming. Whether it is called 'Excelsa' or 'Dorothy Perkins' this red rose is a winner. For ages they were never tended in any way and they still kept growing! Some of those canes towering over the high wall of the restored shed are 25 feet long. They grow around the arbour and through the arbour and over a breezeway and on fences to support their weight, their masses of colour hanging like ripened fruit. This living wall of sensational drama reaches high to the heavens. Its overabundant beauty against an azure sky is a stunning, riveting contrast. The buzz of the honey bees and other insects hum harmony in this outdoor theatre. For a month every summer this cozy "Retreat" is acknowledged by my grandmother's roses. What a blessed salute!

THE ROSE GARDEN AT THE BUTCHART GARDENS

incorporating the history of the Gardens from the website

by

David N. Clarke

Public Relations at The Butchart Gardens

In 1888, near his birthplace, Owen Sound, Ontario, the former dry goods merchant, Robert Pim Butchart, began manufacturing Portland cement. By the turn of the century he had become a highly successful pioneer in this burgeoning North American industry. Attracted to the West Coast of Canada by rich limestone deposits vital for cement production, he built a new factory at Tod Inlet, on Vancouver Island. There, in 1904, he and his family established their home.

As Mr. Butchart exhausted the limestone in the quarry near their house, his enterprising wife, Jennie, conceived an unprecedented plan for refurbishing the bleak pit that resulted. From farmland nearby she requisitioned tons of top soil, had it brought to Tod Inlet by horse and cart, and used it to line the floor of the abandoned quarry. Little by little, under Jennie Butchart's personal supervision, the abandoned quarry bloomed as the spectacular Sunken Garden.

Mr. Butchart took much pride in his wife's remarkable work. A great hobbyist, he collected ornamental birds from all over the world. He kept ducks in the Star Pond, noisy peacocks on the front lawn, and a curmudgeon of a parrot in the main house. He enjoyed training pigeons at the site of the present Begonia Bower, and had many elaborate bird houses stationed throughout Jennie's beautiful gardens. By 1908, reflecting their world travels, the Butcharts had created a Japanese Garden on the sea-side of their home. Later an Italian Garden was created on the site of their former tennis court, and a fine Rose Garden replaced a large kitchen vegetable patch in 1929.

The plans for Mr. and Mrs. Butchart's rose garden at Benvenuto, their home at Tod Inlet, were started in October of 1928. The man chosen for the job was Butler S. Sturtevant, a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, whose office was in Seattle.

The location chosen for the garden was occupied at that time by the Butcharts' vegetable garden, bordered at one end by a rock garden into which Jennie Butchart had put a great deal of work. Sturtevant's plan called for an oval lawn surrounded by a path edged with a low box hedge. At one end, an ornamental well-head with a semi-circular stone seat offered a commanding view of

the lawn.

This feature, which is still part of the Rose Garden today, took over part of Jennie's rock garden. As Sturtevant wrote, "I am afraid that you have done so much in the rock garden at that end that this will be a great blow to you. I find it absolutely impossible to complete the spacious proportions of the oval by pulling it in at either end."

The garden was laid out during the winter and planted in the spring of 1929. The star-shaped pond designed to accommodate Bob Butchart's collection of ducks was put in at the same time.

Nowadays the Rose Garden, which covers an acre, has some 2500 rose plants. There are ten each of 117 varieties of Hybrid Tea roses and about half as many Floribundas. Around the centre lawn, many of the roses that were selected as Rose Society award winners over the years are labelled and positioned. There is an excellent collection of some 300 climbing, pillar and rambler roses on the arches and pergolas throughout the Rose Garden. The origin of some of these varieties dates back to 1827.

In late May, a colourful backdrop to the budding roses is provided by the erect spires of Pacific Giant delphiniums—in all shades of blue!

A special contribution to the development of the Rose Garden was made by Bob Ballantine, who was with The Butchart Gardens for thirty years starting in 1929. For many years he was head gardener, but the area that most often captured his interest was the Rose Garden.

The renown of Mrs. Butchart's gardening quickly spread. By the 1920's more than fifty thousand people came each year to see her creation. In a gesture toward all their visitors, the hospitable Butcharts christened their estate "Benvenuto", the Italian word for "Welcome".

Their house grew into a comfortable, luxurious showplace, with a bowling alley, indoor salt-water swimming pool, panelled billiard room and—wonder of its age!—a self-playing Aeolian pipe organ (still played on Fireworks Saturdays). Today the residence contains the Dining Room Restaurant, offices, and rooms still used for family entertaining.

The only surviving portion of Mr. Butchart's Tod Inlet cement factory is the tall chimney of a long vanished kiln. The chimney may be seen from The Sunken Garden Lookout. The plant stopped manufacturing cement in 1916, but continued to make tiles and flower pots as late as 1950. The single chimney now overlooks the quarry Mrs. Butchart so miraculously reclaimed.

The Butchart Gardens remains a family business and has

grown to become a premier West Coast display garden, while maintaining the gracious traditions of the past. Today the Gardens has established an international reputation for its year round display of flowering plants.

Each year over 1,000,000 bedding plants in some 700 varieties are used throughout the Gardens to ensure uninterrupted bloom from March through October. Well over a million people visit each year, enjoying not only the floral beauty, but the entertainment and lighting displays presented each summer and Christmas.

BUTCHART GARDENS—A PERSONAL VIEW

by Patrick White

Butchart Gardens in Victoria is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. The historic details of its beginning appear above. I should like to offer another perspective of this major tourist attraction. As a Victoria resident for more than fifty years I see Butcharts (as we call it) as having a somewhat diminishing impact on our city. Fifty years ago, it was THE drawing card, apart from the Empress Hotel. Now the Gardens compete with attractive vineyards, harbour tours, the rose gardens of Government House, the Abkhazi azalea/rhododendron gardens, the Japanese garden at Royal Roads, the Horticultural Centre of the Pacific, whale watching—a whole panoply of objectives for the tourist! True enough, Butcharts attracts more than a million visitors a year—it is still a prime objective but it has lesser impact on locals. The same goes for Royal Roads, once a national military college. The gentleman cadets in full uniform were evident in the downtown streets during term and were the prime objective of local mothers for their eligible daughters. The College's annual ball—now THAT made a splash in the city of Victoria! But the glory days for Roads as a military academy are gone. Not so for Butcharts. Travelling Victorians are identified as being from the city where the world-famous gardens are located. Even non-gardeners have heard of it!

Thinking back to the sixties and seventies, I remember some of us had participated in the musical shows given in the summer evenings. Presentations are more professional now, and less likely to be supported by Victorians. The Christmas lights/carolling are more of a drawing card for us, when the crowds of summer have gone.

But let us consider Butchart's rose garden since we have an horticultural axe to grind. As a rosarian, I am not particularly impressed with the "sardine can" presentation of the roses. Any

unique effect of landscaping is lost in the crowded plantings. One cannot stand back and study the effect of the rose bushes. The pergola is sandwiched in the middle of this squeeze. Perhaps fewer roses better grown and more stylishly placed? That sort of crowding lends itself to black spot. One summer, albeit not recently, evidence of the fungus was embarrassing.

Apparently there are plans to enlarge the rose garden—how I can only imagine. Up the hillside toward the sunken garden? Do the owners have the courage to redesign the old as well as the new area? Would they feature some of the great Canadian roses—Explorers, Parklands et al? Could they not reflect current trends in rose cultivation and include more of the easy-to-grow shrub roses and fewer of those rebellious teenagers, the Hybrid Teas? This would be a major change for Butcharts going far beyond the original “intimate” rose garden concept. But come on, Butcharts! Roses are the queens of the summer garden. They demand an appropriate setting. And a true garden is continuously evolving, not just being maintained.

I do not mean to be totally down on Butcharts. There are effective plantings in the gardens that local gardeners could well emulate. I learn every time I go. But each visit is a reminder to me that the strength of our city is in its private gardens, not necessarily in the more obvious ones in the public eye.

THE ROSE GARDEN AT THE MONTREAL BOTANICAL GARDEN/LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

by Ethel Freeman

Despite the cool, grey day on May 28, it was all warmth, smiles and pride in the Marie-Victorin marquee at the Montreal Botanical Garden. As part of Rendezvous Horticole, a large crowd gathered to see the presentation to the Rose Garden of the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence.

Rachel Flood, CRS President, and Mrs. Helen Fotopulos from the City of Montreal, congratulated the Garden on their outstanding roses and their well deserved award. Then, the WFRS Vice-President for North America, Mrs. Marijke Peterich of Bermuda, made the official presentation in French of a lovely bronze plaque. Lunch was served in the Greenhouse to all the participants, including other CRS members from Toronto and André Poliquin, President of the Quebec Rose Society, and their spouses. Many of us then went to see the species roses that were in bloom in the Garden. Especially outstanding was a large bush of 'Mary, Queen of Scots', clothed from head to toe in single bright red blooms.

The Montreal Botanical Garden now joins the exclusive list of great rose gardens around the world that have received the WFRS Award of Garden Excellence. The others are:

- Australia (Victoria) Victoria State Rose Garden
- Belgium The Garden of Roses at Hex Castle
- Belgium (Mechelen) The Rose Garden at Vrijbroek Park
- France La Roseraie de l'Hay du Val de Marne
- Germany (Baden-Baden) Rosenneuheitengarten Beutig
- Germany (Sangerhausen) Rosarium Sangerhausen
- Israel The Wohl Rose Park of Jerusalem
- Italy (Cavriglia) Il Roseto Botanico 'Carla Fineschi'
- Italy (Monza) Il Roseto 'Niso Fumagalli'
- Japan (Gifu) Flower Festival Commemorative Park
- New Zealand (Palmerston North) Dugald MacKenzie Rose Gardens
- Northern Ireland (Belfast) International Rose Garden, Sir Thomas & Lady Dixon Park
- South Africa (Elgin) Fresh Woods
- USA (San Diego) Inez Parker Memorial Rose Garden
- USA (Shreveport) The Gardens of the American Rose Society

The Montreal Botanical Garden attracts almost one

million visitors each year and one of its main features is the 6 hectare (15 acre) Rose Garden. Designed in 1976, it is not a traditional formal rose garden. Completely modern in design, the rose garden is divided into two main sections, which serve to illustrate the history and development of roses. The more than 10,000 roses in the collection are laid out in winding beds flanked by shrubs and trees and provide a symphony of colours in a natural setting from the end of May to the first frost in October. More than 1000 species and varieties are grown to perfection in approximately a hundred different beds. Each year the latest All American Rose selections and other new Shrub roses are added to their complete collection of roses hybridized in Canada. There is also a test area where new varieties from Agriculture Canada and other Canadian hybridizers, George Mander and Joyce Fleming are evaluated.

The greatness of the Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden rests not only on its outstanding design, its wide range of varieties, its educational value and its sheer beauty. The fact that it accomplishes all these things so well in what is possibly the most northern of all the world's great rose gardens is quite remarkable. Claire Laberge and her team of gardeners, with the help and encouragement of Gilles Vincent, the Director of the Montreal Botanical Garden, have created a garden of exceptional beauty and educational value. The Canadian Rose Society was very pleased to nominate this garden for the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence and to ensure that an appropriate, bilingual plaque was presented. We all share in the pride that Claire Laberge and the Montreal Botanical Garden are feeling.

THE SPECIES ROSE COLLECTION AT MONTREAL BOTANICAL GARDEN, QUEBEC, CANADA

by Claire Laberge

The Montreal Botanical Garden is located in a northern climate (Canadian zone 5b / USDA zone 4) with four distinctive seasons: typically with a cold, dry and vigorous winter, a short spring and a hot and humid summer. The Montreal Botanical Garden presents a collection of more than 21,000 plants, both species and varieties, 10 exhibition greenhouses and some 30 thematic outdoor gardens, including the Rose Garden.

The Rose Garden contains no less than 10,000 rose bushes (more than 1000 varieties and species) and invites visitors to discover the diversity of the world of roses.

Species rose sections : The genus *Rosa* belongs to a group of genera that are complex and difficult taxonomically. More than

3,000 names of specific rank have been published in this genus, many of these are only taxa of lower rank, hybrids or synonyms; however, many authors agree with 150-200 species spread throughout the Northern hemisphere, under temperate and subtropical climate. Some species grow in the Himalayas up to 3000 meters (9,842.52 feet). Rose species are extremely variable in morphological characteristics. The fact that seeds can be carried miles away by birds throughout the Northern Hemisphere gives rise to endless variations and differences within a species, quite small in some cases, but very large in others. Over the years, the climate changes accentuate the difference.

Not less than 60 percent of the species originated from Asia, especially in China which has the largest diversity and the majority of the climbing species. The genus *Rosa* classification breaks into four sub-genera: *hulthemia* (Middle East, Asia), *platyrhodon* (China, Japan), *hesperhodos* (southwestern United States to New Mexico) and *eurosa* growing in the Northern Hemisphere. The first three groups did not pass on much to our modern roses, but, the fourth, the sub-genus *eurosa* is the most important in the number of its species including the main ancestors of today's roses.

Eurosa is divided into 10 sections: *banksianae* (Southeast Asia); *bracteatae* (China, Taiwan, India, naturalized in North America); *caninae* (Europe, Southwest Asia, Caucasus and Africa); *carolinae* (East coast of North America); *chinensis* (South East Asia); *cinnamomeae* (North America, Middle East, Asia, Europe); *gallicanae* (Europe and Caucasus); *laevigatae* (Southern China, Taiwan, naturalized in South East Asia and United States); *pimpinellifoliae* (Europe and Asia); *synstylae* (Europe, Southern Asia, Africa, Middle East and North America).

Let's step outside into the Rose Garden, I want to guide you through the species roses, with their simple beauty and highly scented blooms that grow in a natural environment. Species roses provide a show of bloom from the end of May through July and bear distinctive coloured hips during autumn and winter in the Montreal area. The flowering season starts with the white or yellow tones of the *pimpinellifoliae* section followed closely with shades of pink or red from the *cinnamomeae*. Next, white or light pink flowered corymbose *caninae* and *gallicanae* enter the show, ending with pink *carolinae* and the usually white *synstylae*.

The MBG collection contains 105 true species (*Rosa blanda*) but in all including sub species (*Rosa spinosissima altaica*) and varieties close to the specie (*Rosa gallica complicata*, *Rosa x francofurtana*), there are 160.



Dorothy Perkins in full bloom—Butchart Gardens



French Lace at Butchart Gardens

(Photos: Courtesy of the Butchart Gardens Ltd., Victoria B.C.)

Subgenera *Eurosa*

Banksianae (Bank): tall, lax or climbing habit. Prickles sparse. New shoots are slender and unarmed. Leaves with three or five leaflets. White or yellow inflorescence is corymbose (flat-topped). Deciduous stipules. Small group from East Asia

Bracteatae (Bract): Rambling habit. Hooked and scattered bristly prickles. Leaflets five to eleven. Large inflorescence bracts (reduced leaves) and woolly receptacle (hip). White flowers borne singly or in clusters. Hairy fruits. Deciduous stipules. Small group from East Asia.

Caninae (Can): Shrub with erect or arching stems. Hooked or straight prickles. Leaflets mostly five or seven. Presence of numerous aromatic glands on the under surface of the leaflet. Flowers white or light pink. Main group in Europe also found in south western Asia. Naturalized in North America.

Carolinae (Caro) : Shrub, near the *cinnamomeae* section. Leaflets seven to nine. Usually solitary flowers. Distinctive criterion: deciduous sepal in fruiting stage. Small group in North America.

Chinensis (Chi): climbing in their wild state. Hooked prickles. Leaflets five or seven. Flowers solitary, sometimes paired or in threes. This East Asiatic section contributed more to the modern garden roses than any other group.

Cinnamomeae (Cin): shrub, often suckering. Prickles in pairs or clusters at the nodes and needles and bristles. Leaflets five or seven (sometimes nine). Pink or red flowers solitary or few, sometimes in clusters. Fruits crowned with the erect persistent sepals. The majority of the North American species belong to this section.

Gallicanae (Gal): *Rosa gallica* is the single specie in this section. Suckering habit. Needles and bristles mixed. Deciduous sepals. Leaflets three or five. Flowers solitary or in threes. *Rosa gallica* is one of the parental forms for hybrids cultivated since antiquity.

Pimpinellifoliae (Pim): Shrub habit. Prickles straight or curved, flattened or thin, wing-like. Leaflets seven to seventeen. Flowers solitary, white or yellow. Presence of aromatic glands on the undersurface of the leaflets. Small prickles on the fruits. Grow wild in Europe and Asia.

Synstylae (Syns): climbing or prostrate shrubs. Hooked prickles. Leaflet three to nine. Stipules persistent. Paniculate or corymbose cluster of usually white flowers. Sepal deciduous from the ripe fruit. One American specie : *Rosa setigera*.

Subgenera *hulthemia*

Only two species, *hulthemia persica* and *hulthemia hardii*. At present, there are none in the MBG collection.

Subgenera *Platyrhodon* (Plat)

Only one specie, *Rosa roxburghii*. Bark peeling. Small leaflets. Hairy fruits. From Japan and China.

Subgenera *Hesperhodos* (Hesp)

Rosa stellata is the only one of this subgenerea presently at the MBG. Very small leaflets. Straight prickles under the leaves. From south-western United States and New Mexico.

ROSE SPECIES LIST AT THE MONTREAL BOTANICAL GARDEN

SPECIES COMMON NAME	SUB- SPECIES/ VAR.	SECTION	LOCATION
<i>R. abyssinica</i>		Syns	Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia
<i>R. achburensis</i>		Can	Central Asia
<i>R. acicularis</i> Bristly Rose Arctic Rose		Cin	North America (Canada), northeast Asia, north Europe
<i>R. acicularis</i>	sayi	Cin	Ontario west to BC & Colorado. Emblem of Alberta
<i>R. agrestis</i>		Can	Europe, N Africa
<i>R. albertii</i>		Cin	Turkestan
<i>R. amblyotis</i>		Cin	Kamchatka
<i>R. arkansana</i> Arkansas Rose		Cin	N. America (Canada)
<i>R. arnoldii</i>		Cin	Central Asia
<i>R. arvensis</i> Field Rose		Syns	Europe
<i>R. bankiopsis</i>		Cin	West China

<i>R. banksiae</i> Banks Rose	Bank	Central & West China
<i>R. beggeriana</i>	Cin	Central Asia
<i>R. belgradensis</i>	Can	Yugoslavia
<i>R. bella</i>	Cin	Northwest China
<i>R. blanda</i> Hudson's Bay Rose	Cin	Canada & northern USA
<i>R. borissovae</i>	Cin	Caucasus
<i>R. bracteata</i> Macartney Rose	Bract	Asia (naturalized in Canada as Macartney Rose)
<i>R. brunonii</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>moschata</i> <i>nepalensis</i> Himalayan Musk Rose	Syns	Himalayas
<i>R. californica</i>	Cin	Western North America
<i>R. canina</i> Dog Rose	Can	Europe
<i>R. carolina</i> Pasture Rose	Caro	Eastern North America (Canada)
<i>R. carolina</i> <i>glandulosa</i>	Caro	Eastern North America
<i>R. carolina</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	Caro	Eastern North America
<i>R. caudata</i>	Cin	China
<i>R. chinensis</i> China Rose Bengal Rose	Chi	China

<i>R. chinensis</i> Angel Rose	<i>minima</i>	Chi	China
<i>R. chinensis</i> 'Mutabilis'	<i>mutabilis</i>	Chi	China
<i>R. chinensis</i> Green Rose	<i>viridiflora</i>	Chi	China
<i>R. cinnamomea</i> syn: <i>R. majalis</i> Cinnamon Rose		Cin	North & central Europe, north & west Asia
<i>R. cinnamomea</i> Double Cinnamon	<i>plena</i>	Cin	
<i>R. corymbifera</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>dumetorum</i>		Can	Europe, Western Asia, Africa
<i>R. corymbulosa</i>		Cin	Western China
<i>R. davidii</i> Father David's Rose		Cin	Western China
<i>R. davurica</i>		Cin	Northeast Asia
<i>R. davurica</i>	<i>nipponica</i>	Cin	Northeast Asia
<i>R. dumalis</i>		Can	Europe, Western Asia
<i>R. dumalis</i>	<i>boissieri</i> var <i>boissieri</i>	Can	Caucasus
<i>R. eglanteria</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>rubiginosa</i> Sweetbriar Rose		Can	Europe
<i>R. elegantula</i>		Cin	Western China
<i>R.</i> <i>fedtschenkoana</i>		Cin	Turkestan, central Asia

<i>R. jilipes</i>		Syns	China
<i>R. foetida</i> Austrian Briar		Pim	Asia
<i>R. foetida</i> syn: <i>R. lutea</i> <i>punicea</i>	<i>bicolour</i>	Pim	Asia
<i>R. foetida</i> syn: <i>R. lutea</i> <i>plena</i> <i>R.</i> <i>hemispherica</i> <i>plena</i>	<i>Persiana</i>	Pim	Southwest Asia
<i>R. forrestiana</i>		Cin	Western China
<i>R. gallica</i> French Rose		Gal	Europe, Mediterranean Asia
<i>R. gallica</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Gal	
<i>R. gallica</i> = <i>(R. gallica</i> \times <i>R. macrantha)</i>	<i>complicata</i>	Gal	
<i>R. gallica</i> Rosa Mundi	<i>versicolour</i>	Gal	
<i>R. gigantea</i>		Chi	Southwest China, Burma
<i>R. giraldii</i>		Cin	Central China
<i>R. glabrifolia</i>		Cin	Russia
<i>R. glauca</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>rubrifolia</i> Red Leaf Rose		Can	China, south Europe
<i>R. glutinosa</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>pulverulenta</i>		Can	Southeast Europe, Western. Asia
<i>R. gymnocarpa</i>		Cin	Western North America (Canada)

<i>R. heckeliana</i>	Can	Southern Europe
<i>R. helenae</i>	Syns	Central China
<i>R. hemispherica</i> syn: <i>R. sulphurea</i> Sulphur Rose	Pim	Western Asia, Turkey
<i>R. hemsleyana</i>	Cin	Central China
<i>R. horrida</i>	Can	Southern Europe Western Asia
<i>R. hugonis</i> Father's Hugo's Rose	Pim	Central China
<i>R. inodora</i> syn: <i>R. caryophyllacea</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. jakutica</i>	Cin	Siberia
<i>R. kokanica</i>	Pim	Central Asia, Western China, Afghanistan
<i>R. koreana</i>	Pim	Korea
<i>R. lacerans</i>	Cin	Asia, Iran
<i>R. laxa</i>	Cin	Central Asia
<i>R. luciae</i>	Syns	Eastern Asia
<i>R. luciae</i> <i>fujusanansis</i>	Syns	Eastern Asia, Japan
<i>R. luciae</i> <i>onoei</i>	Syns	Japan
<i>R. luciae</i> <i>paniculigera</i>	Syns	Japan
<i>R. macrophylla</i>	Cin	Himalayas
<i>R. macrophylla</i> <i>doncasterii</i> 'Doncasterii'	Cin	

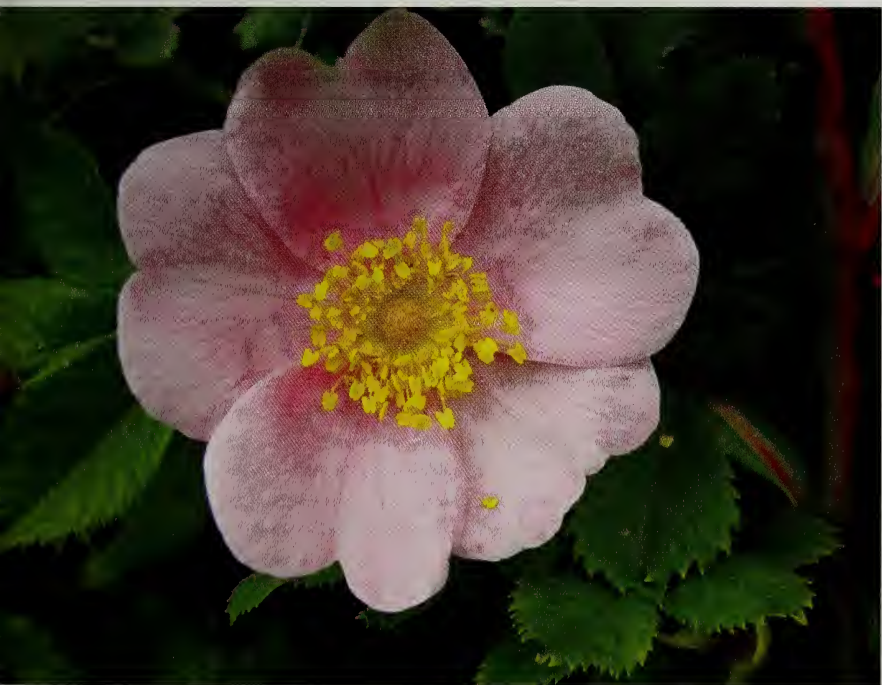
<i>R. marginata</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>jundzillii</i>	Can	Western China
<i>R. marretii</i>	Cin	Russia
<i>R. maximowicziana</i>	Syns	Northeast Asia
<i>R. micrantha</i>	Can	South Europe, Mediterranean
<i>R. mollis</i>	Can	Western China
<i>R. montana</i>	Can	Southern Europe
<i>R. moschata</i> Musk Rose	Syns	Southern Europe, north Africa, western Asia
<i>R. moschata</i> <i>nastarana</i> 'Nastarana'	Syns	Western Asia
<i>R. moyesii</i>	Cin	Western China
<i>R. multiflora</i> Multiflora Japonica	Syns	China, Japan, Korea (understock in Canada)
<i>R. multiflora</i> <i>cathayensis</i>	Syns	Yunnan, Szechwan
<i>R. multiflora</i> <i>platyphylla</i> 'Seven Sisters Rose'	Syns	Western Asia
<i>R. nitida</i> Shining Rose	Caro	Newfoundland to Maine (Canada)
<i>R. nitidula</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. nutkana</i> Nutka Rose	Cin	Arkansas to Oregon & British Columbia (Canada)

<i>R. nutkana</i>	<i>hispida</i>	Cin	Arkansas to Oregon & British Columbia, (Canada)
<i>R. orientalis</i> syn: <i>heckeliana</i> <i>orientalis</i>		Can	South Asia
<i>R. oxyodon</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>pendulina</i> <i>oxyodon</i>		Cin	Caucasus, Europe
<i>R. oxyodon</i>	<i>haematodes</i>	Cin	Europe
<i>R. palustris</i> Swamp Rose		Caro	Nova Scotia to Maine & south to Florida (Canada)
<i>R. pendulina</i> syn: <i>R. alpina</i> Alpine Rose		Cin	South central Europe
<i>R. persetosa</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>elegantula</i> <i>persetosa</i>		Cin	
<i>R. phoenicea</i>		Syns	Lebanon, Syria, Mediterranean
<i>R. pisocarpa</i>		Cin	Western North America (Canada)
<i>R. pomifera</i> syn: <i>R. villosa</i> Apple Rose		Can	Europe, Western Asia
<i>R. pouzinii</i>		Can	South Europe, North Africa
<i>R. prattii</i>		Cin	Western Asia, Szechwan

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



Rosa blanda



Rosa Carolina

(Photos: Roch Rollin)



Rosa roousseauiorum



Rosa roxburghii

(Photos: Roch Rollin)



Rosa Gallica



Rosa Laxa

(Photos: Roch Rollin)

<i>R. primula</i> Incense Rose	Pim	Turkestan to Northern China
<i>R. rousseauiorum</i>	Cin	Quebec (Canada)
<i>R. roxburghii</i> Chestnut Rose	Plat	China, Japan
<i>R. roxburghii hirtula</i>	Plat	Japan
<i>R. roxburghii plena</i>	Plat	China
<i>R. rugosa</i>	Cin	North eastern Asia
<i>R. rugosa kamtchatica</i> =(<i>R. davurica</i> X <i>R. rugosa</i>)	Cin	Siberia
<i>R. rugosa alba</i>	Cin	Japan
<i>R. rugosa rubra</i>	Cin	
<i>R. scabriuscula</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. sempervirens</i> Evergreen Rose	Syns	Southern Europe, North. Africa
<i>R. serafinii</i>	Can	Mediterranean
<i>R. sericae omeiensis</i>	Pim	Western China
<i>R. sericae pteracantha</i> Winged Thorn Rose	Pim	Western China
<i>R. setipoda</i>	Cin	Central China
<i>R. setigera</i> Prairie Rose	Syns	North America (Canada)
<i>R. sherardii</i>	Can	North & Central Europe
<i>R. sicula</i>	Can	South Europe, North Africa
<i>R. soulieana</i>	Syns	West China

<i>R. spinosissima</i> Burnet Rose Scotch Rose	Pim	Europe, west central Asia
<i>R. spinosissima altaica</i>	Pim	Europe, west Asia
<i>R. spinosissima nana</i>	Pim	
<i>R. spinosissima myriacantha</i>	Pim	Caucasus, Mediterranean
<i>R. stellata mirifica</i> The Gooseberry Rose	Hesp	New Mexico, Oregon, San Andreas Mts
<i>R. stylosa</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. subcanina</i>	Can	Central Europe
<i>R. subcollina</i>	Can	Central Europe
<i>R. sweginzogi</i>	Cin	Northwest China
<i>R. tomentosa</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. transmorrisonensis</i>	Syns	Taiwan, Japan, Philippines
<i>R. tuschetica</i> = <i>R. glutinosa</i> <i>X R.</i> <i>spinosissima</i>		Russia
<i>R.</i> <i>ultramontana</i> syn: <i>R. woodsii</i> <i>ultramontana</i>	Cin	North America (west coast) (Canada)
<i>R. underwoodii</i>	Cin	North America
<i>R. villosa karpetia</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. virginiana</i>	Caro	Newfoundland to New York & Pennsylvania
<i>R. vosagiaca</i>	Can	Iceland

<i>R. webbiana</i>	Cin	Himalayas to Afghanistan to Turkestan
<i>R. wichuraina</i> Memorial Rose	Syns	Eastern Asia
<i>R. wichuraina</i> <i>poterifolia</i> syn: <i>R. lucia</i> <i>poterifolia</i>	Syns	Japan
<i>R. wichuraiana</i> <i>variegata</i>	Syns	
<i>R. willmottiae</i>	Pim	West China
<i>R. woodsii</i> Mountain Rose	Cin	Saskatchewan. to Colorado (Canada)
<i>R. woodsii</i> <i>hispida</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>adenosepala</i>	Cin	New Mexico
<i>R. xanthina</i> Manchu Rose	Pim	North China, Korea
<i>R. zalana</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>caryophy-</i> <i>llacea</i> var. <i>zalana</i>	Can	Europe
<i>R. X alba</i> ‘White Rose of York’	Can/Gal	Central Europe, Mediterranean
<i>R. X</i> <i>cantabrigiensis</i> syn: <i>R. X</i> <i>pteragonis</i> <i>cantabri-gensis</i>	Pim	introduced 1931
<i>R. X centifolia</i> Cabbage Rose Provence Rose	Gal	South Europe, Mediterranean
<i>R. X centifolia</i> <i>muscosa</i> Moss Rose	Gal	

<i>R. X</i> <i>damascena</i> Damask Rose	Gal	Asia Minor
<i>R. X</i> <i>semperflorens</i> <i>damascena</i> Four Seasons Rose	Gal	
<i>R. X dupontii</i> syn: <i>R.</i> <i>moschata nivea</i> Dupont Rose	Syns	
<i>R. X franco-</i> <i>furtana</i> = (<i>R.</i> <i>majalis X R.</i> <i>gallica</i>)	Gal	Europe
<i>R. X harisonii</i> syn: <i>R. foetida</i> <i>harisonii</i> Harison's Yellow	Pim	USA 1830
<i>R. X kordesii</i>	Syns	
<i>R. X mariae-</i> <i>graebneriae</i> = (<i>R. palustris X</i> <i>R. virginiana</i>) 'Maria Graebner	Caro	
<i>R. X odorata</i> Tea Rose	Chi	China
<i>R. X paulii</i> = (<i>R. arvensis</i> <i>X R. rugosa</i>)	Syns	
<i>R. X reversa</i>	Pim	South Europe
<i>R. X richardii</i> Holy Rose	Gal	Ethiopia
<i>R. X waitziana</i> = (<i>R. canina X</i> <i>R. gallica</i>)	Gal	Central Europe

FURTHER ROSE GENETICS RESEARCH AT FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE

by Malcolm Manners

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in the Heritage Rose Foundation's Newsletter of Winter 2004 and is published with their kind permission.

Previous research by Dr. Nancy Morvillo, molecular geneticist at Florida Southern College, and undergraduate student co-workers, was reported at the Ninth International Heritage Rose Conference, in Charleston South Carolina. (See Canadian Rose Annual 2002 page 62). In that earlier research, it was determined that all but one of the "finds" of the true musk rose (*R. moschata*) in the U.S., as well as Graham Thomas's discovery in Britain, were so genetically close as to appear virtually identical, using RAPD-PCR (Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA-Polymerase Chain Reaction) analysis with five primers. These results indicated that all of those roses are so closely related that they likely derived from each other, through minor mutations (sports) for degree of flower doubling. The one exception was the "Bremo Double Musk," from Monticello, a well-documented and, therefore, historically important rose, which tested quite differently and was apparently unrelated but at that meeting, it was suggested that we may have been sent the wrong plant, and so there was doubt about our result. Also at that meeting, it was reported that the rose grown and sold in the USA as 'Champneys' Pink Cluster' appears to be the same rose, at various nurseries, and that it is a direct offspring of *R. moschata* and 'Old Blush'. While this does not prove that it is the true, original 'Champneys' Pink Cluster', it does support the concept that it is the real thing. Also, the rose grown by many nurseries as 'Blush Noisette' appears to be the same rose at the various nurseries, and it appears to be an offspring of 'Champneys' Pink Cluster' and some other rose. So again, we cannot prove that the rose currently grown as 'Blush Noisette' is the real, original cultivar of that name, but the results do support that idea.

At the November 2003 Heritage Rose Foundation meeting in Lakeland, Dr. Morvillo and her two student researchers, Mary Caroniti and Anji Lewis, reported on their summer 2003 research project, further studying genetic relationships in roses. This research was partially funded by a \$3000 grant from the Heritage Rose Foundation. This year's research sought to answer five unrelated questions:

Question 1: What rose is the father of 'Xanadu'?

This problem does not deal with old/heritage roses at all,

but was a good “starter” project for the student researchers to refine their techniques in working with roses, before tackling the more important problems, and was of interest to me. It also is a nice demonstration of how the RAPD-PCR method of DNA analysis can be used to determine parentage of a rose. I grew ‘Xanadu’ from an open-pollinated seed of ‘Carefree Beauty’. Because of the level of doubling and the orange-pink colour, as well as the parent’s position in the garden, I suspected that the father may have been ‘Fragrant Cloud’. So, ‘Xanadu’ DNA was compared with that of ‘Carefree Beauty’, ‘Fragrant Cloud’, and unrelated rose controls. It was determined that ‘Fragrant Cloud’ is not likely the father, in that it appears not to have contributed any DNA. On the other hand, ‘Xanadu’ may well be a self-pollinated seedling, since ‘Carefree Beauty’ seems to account for all of the DNA bands seen for ‘Xanadu’.

Question 2: Is the “Bremo Double Musk” rose closely related to the other musk roses?

This question is particularly important, since there is a written history of this particular selection of the musk rose, indicating that it was purchased from Benjamin Prince’s nursery in 1815, as the “Musk Cluster Rose.” If this rose is closely related to the other musks, than it tends to validate them, as well, as the true musk rose of history. After the report in Charleston that the Bremo rose was not related to the others, and the suspicion that we may have received the wrong rose, Peggy Cornet, Doug Seidel, and Ruth Knopf made sure we got correct material of the “Bremo Double Musk.” Its DNA was compared with that of some of our other musks, and sure enough, they appear to be virtually identical.

Question 3: Are ‘Devoniensis’ (as sold by west-coast nurseries, including Vintage Gardens), “Tradd Street Yellow” (collected in Charleston by Ruth Knopf), and “Katie Bell’s Devonianthus” [sic] all the same rose?

Again, the importance of this comparison is that the last-mentioned rose has a long history, which would tend to validate the concept that the rose we grow as ‘Devoniensis’ is the real thing. Here is an excerpt from an article Charles Walker published in the Heritage Rose Foundation newsletter, years ago:

“Here is its history as [Mrs. Katie Bell] recalls it.

“Devonianthus” was grown in the family of her grandfather, George Washington Middleton, who had built a home near Warsaw in Duplin County, North Carolina, during the period 1851-1855. One of George’s sons, Fred George Middleton (1859-1925), went as a young man to Florida to work and brought this rose back with him. Mrs. Bell said that he went to Florida only once

and that this was before he married. Thus, the date that this rose came into the Middleton family can be established as prior to 1884, the year Fred married Sally Mosely Thompson.

"The long canes of "Devonianthus" filled a trellis on the right-hand side of the Middleton house for many years until the house burned, in 1933. Luckily, the rose survived the fire, and Mrs. Bell's father, Henry Moore Middleton, moved it to his new home. Mrs. Bell remembers that one day her father took several cuttings from the rose and set them out to root. At his side was his granddaughter Barbara, Mrs. Bell's daughter, who also remembers the incident. This would have been about 1943, when Barbara was six years old. Enough of the cuttings rooted successfully that Mr. Middleton was able to give each of his four children a plant.

"Sadly, the original "Devonianthus" is now gone. Of Mr. Middleton's four plants, only Mrs. Bell's still exists. Mrs. Bell provided budwood from this last survivor in late November, and I mailed it to Lakeland, Florida, to Malcolm Manners, who agreed to help preserve it by propagating it. As of this writing, the buds appear to have taken well and are growing out. Malcolm will also compare it with "Tradd Street Yellow", a 'Climbing Devoniensis' candidate discovered by Ruth Knopf in Charleston several years ago and which he has growing on a trellis in the rose garden on the Florida Southern College campus. Within the next two years or so, the necessary comparisons will have been made, and we will let you know the results."

The DNA work done this past summer indicates that these three roses are virtually identical, supporting the concept (but not absolutely proving) that they are all the original 'Devoniensis'.

Question 4: Is the rose we grow as 'Spray Cécile Brünner' really a sport of 'Cécile Brünner', or is it the unrelated hybrid of 'Sylvia' X 'Dorothy Page-Roberts', introduced in 1920 by Thomas, as 'Bloomfield Abundance'?

This argument has been going on for quite a long time, often resulting in rather heated debate, in which no one is convinced to change his/her mind about it. So, DNA of 'Spray Cécile Brünner' was compared with that of the bush form 'Cécile Brünner' as well as the climbing form. Using five different primers, these three roses appear to be virtually identical, very strongly supporting the concept that they are simple sports of each other, and virtually ruling out the possibility that the rose we currently grow could be 'Bloomfield Abundance'.

Question 5: What is the relationship of the many "found" old Noisettes in the Hampton Park Study Garden, in Charleston, to each other and to 'Champneys' Pink Cluster' and 'Blush Noisette'?

The Hampton Park Garden has a good collection of "found" old-style Noisettes, collected predominantly in the Carolinas, but with some from other parts of the USA and world. They tend to be quite similar, but with subtle differences. It has been conjectured that they represent a population of seedlings of the earliest Noisettes, possibly several generations away from the originals. Many of these found roses were compared with RAPD-PCR analysis, to each other and to 'Champneys' Pink Cluster' and 'Blush Noisette'. In each case, the found roses were determined not to be either of those named roses, but they do share substantial DNA, indicating that the hybrid swarm concept is likely true.

Conclusions: These studies demonstrate the use of a powerful tool in the study of relationships among roses. Such exciting results cause us to hope that much further research will be done, at Florida Southern College as well as at other institutions, to try to sort out more of the mysteries concerning our old roses and their histories.

DAVID AUSTIN ROSES GROWN AS STANDARDS

By Donald M. McLean, Vancouver

Following my initial purchase of a Graham Thomas bush in 1992, David Austin English Roses have bloomed splendidly in my garden during successive summers. Abundant repeat displays of scented flowers with typical Noisette appearance on relatively disease-free bushes provide summer-long interest for community members and myself. Currently I grow twenty-four varieties of David Austin roses, seventeen of which I also grow as standards.

My home is located in the Vancouver residential district of Kerrisdale. This 36 x 27 foot (11 x 8 metre) garden is situated immediately south of an eleven storey condominium apartment building. Concrete walls three feet high surround the south and east borders and a Cotoneaster hedge two feet (60 centimetres) wide and four feet (one metre twenty) high is adjacent to these walls, thus affording protection from severe winds. The underground garage is immediately beneath the garden which reduces the severity of frost. A mulch of leaf mould is applied each April, and this is covered by grass clippings as they become available.

All rose bushes are purchased through one of three garden centres in Greater Vancouver. These merchants import roses directly from David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom, each spring, and they sell the roses in eight inch (twenty centimetre) diameter containers. Standard roses are not offered for sale locally.

R. multiflora stock for rose grafting is propagated from cuttings each year in my own garden. Between September and December, buds are cut from stems below spent flowers of David Austin scions. Buds are inserted as T-grafts on current season's *R. multiflora* two-three feet above ground. Buds are tied in using grafting tape (Fogg-it garden tie tape, available at garden centres) and smeared lightly with a Vaseline-beeswax mixture or Vaseline.

Successful grafts show leaf growth by early April. Standards are then transplanted bare root to their definitive locations, stock foliage above the grafts is trimmed away and grafting tape is removed. Each standard is tied to a two inch by two inch (five by five centimetres) wooden stake which is protected with copper naphthenate.

WHY PREPARE AND GROW STANDARDS?

Visual appeal of many low-growing soft-coloured David Austin Roses, particularly the cream-coloured 'Crocus Rose' (2000), pink 'Mary Rose' (1983) and blush-pink 'Sharifa Asma' (1989) is greatly enhanced when the foliage and flowers are

raised to head and shoulders level, in contrast to their relatively subdued visual impact at waist level. Other pink roses including 'Constance Spry' (1961) and 'Geoff Hamilton' (1997) appear more attractive as standards, even though the bush forms provide colourful displays. Apricot- and copper-coloured varieties such as 'Crown Princess Margareta' (1999) and 'Pat Austin' (1995) provide more impressive colour spectacles as standards. Yellow roses such as 'Charlotte' (1993) and 'Teasing Georgia' (1998) offer augments visual attractiveness as standards. The small white flowers of 'Winchester Cathedral' (1988) in bush form have minimal visual impact but the massive white floral display of the standard is spectacular.

NOT ENHANCED AS STANDARDS

Both 'Graham Thomas' (1983) and 'Yellow Charles Austin' (1981), in bush form grow sufficiently high that their wonderful yellow floral displays are not improved by growing as standards. 'Othello' (1986) has repeatedly provided magnificent displays of large scented crimson flowers over a six foot (1.8 metres) high bush, so that raising the scion above ground level did not improve visual effectiveness. Similarly, blush-pink 'Heritage' is wonderful as a bush. Varieties which performed poorly as standards included 'Leander' (1982), 'Perdita' (1982), and 'The Pilgrim' (1991) but the bush forms in each case flowered well.

CONCLUSIONS

David Austin English Roses supplied directly from Albrighton, UK are ideally suited for cultivation in Vancouver, where they give many years of abundant eye-catching scented floral displays. Visual attractiveness of some varieties is greatly enhanced by their propagation as standards. They include seventeen of the twenty-four varieties grown in my garden, ranging from David Austin's 1961 initial introduction of 'Constance Spry' to his 2000 introduction of 'Crocus Rose'.

Editor's Note: Richard Chambers kindly referred me to Donald McLean because I have had for some years 'Abraham Derby' grown as a standard, a gift. Here in the Toronto area, standards do not often survive our unpredictable cold and mine has been sheltered in a cool greenhouse where it blooms happily from late winter to early spring, providing a preview of the delights of summer.

RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

by Professor David H. S. Richardson, Dean of Science,
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This compendium summarizes papers published in research journals throughout the world. If readers wish to consult the full paper and cannot find a copy at their local university, write to Professor Richardson enclosing one dollar per page to cover the cost of photocopying and postage.

Bredmose, N. and Nielsen, J. (2004). Effects of thermoperiodicity and plant population density on stem and flower elongation, leaf development, and specific fresh weight in single stemmed rose (*Rosa hybrida* L.) Plants. *Scientia Horticulturae* **100**: 169-182.

Some plants respond to thermoperiodicity, growing much better under warm days and cool nights than at constant temperature, e.g., tomatoes and cucumbers; while peas, wheat and roses are not affected. This study, however, showed that two out of four recently tested rose cultivars, 'Sonia' and 'Red Velvet', do respond to alternating conditions of 23°C (day) and 18°C (night), exhibiting increased growth and shoot elongation in comparison with plants grown at 22°C.

Chimonidou-Pavlidou, D. (2004). Malformation of roses due to drought stress. *Scientia Horticulturae* **99**: 79-87.

Rose plants were subjected to drought stress at different stages of flower development by suspending irrigation for five days. Roses were most sensitive to such stress once the shoots had elongated to about 15 cm during petal initiation and stamen induction. Drought at this time resulted in about one third of the flowers being malformed, without seeds and with stamens tightly packed in the centre of the flower.

Crespel, L. and Gudin, S. (2003). Evidence for the production of unreduced gametes by tetraploid *Rosa hybrida* L. *Euphytica* **133**: 65-69.

The basic chromosome number in roses is 7, but ploidy levels vary from 2n=14 to 8n=56. Some roses during pollen and egg formation

produce a proportion of unreduced gametes. For example, cvs. 'Anna' & 'Sweet Promise' which are tetraploid $4n=28$, often produce tetraploid gametes with potential for successful crossing with pentaploid or octaploid rose species. Unreduced gamete formation leading to octaploids seems to have adaptive advantage for roses growing in arctic or alpine situations because many of the hexaploid and octaploid rose species are native to these areas. Cultivars such as 'Anna' could be especially valuable in breeding programmes.

Ercisli, S. (2003). Relationship of Seasonal Changes in Carbohydrates and Cold Hardiness in Buds of Two Rose Hip Genotypes. *European Journal of Horticultural Science* **68**: 63-66.

Rose hips contain carbohydrates, vitamins, essential oils and minerals. Summer flowering rose species are grown commercially for hip production in Turkey and elsewhere. One factor that limits hip yield is damage to buds caused by low winter temperatures. This study showed that the thorny cultivar of *R. canina* was more frost tolerant than the thorn-less cultivar of *R. dumalis*. However, in both there was an increase in hardiness as winter proceeded which reflected levels of sugar in the buds, but this was reversed from March onwards.

Gardner, P. (1991). What is 'Rose Wilt Virus'? *New Zealand Rose Annual* pp. 17-20.

'Rose wilt virus', first described in 1931, encompasses three diseases - one fungal, one viral, and one bacterial. The fungal disease leads to wilting of the young soft leaves and the young shoots become translucent, yellowish, then brown. An identifying feature is that a few buds remain green where the stem turns from yellow to brown. The viral disease results in weak growth from the top buds of pruned canes in spring and rosettes of small leaves from buds lower down - but no side shoot elongation. The bacterial disease is found on newly budded plants where a cluster of weak shoots develop and there is an excess of callus around the graft. The diseases are caused respectively by *Verticillium*, *Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus*, and *Agrobacterium*. It is clear that the term 'rose

wilt virus' should no longer be used.

Gonnet, J-F. (2003). Origin of the colour of cv. 'Rhapsody in Blue' rose and some other so-called 'Blue' roses. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* **51**: 4990-4994.

Most 'blue' roses are red-purple or purple-violet. The recently introduced 'Rhapsody in Blue' is a striking iridescent purple that on cloudy days looks remarkably blue. The pigments in the flowers of this rose are similar to many of the old 'blue' Gallica roses and as in these roses, the blue tones are enhanced as the flowers age. This results from the progressive accumulation of cyanin in anthocyanin inclusions within the vacuoles of the petal cells of the flowers.

Heo, J. W., Chakrabarty, D. and Paek, K. Y. (2004). Longevity and quality of cut 'Master' carnation and 'Red Sandra' rose flowers as affected by red light. *Plant Growth Regulation* **42**: 169-174.

The proper opening and longevity of cut rose flowers is critical for customer satisfaction. Preservatives are now included in vase water and opening of the bud and development of proper bloom colour is enhanced if the cut flowers are kept under lights. Preservative solutions coupled with fluorescent or monochromatic red light prolonged the vase life of the cut rose cv. 'Red Sandra' over controls by about four days. Red light significantly reduced the incidence of bent neck in this cultivar.

Kageyama, K., Suzuki, M., Priyatmojo, A., Oto, Y., Ishiguro, K., Suga, H., Aoyagi, T., and Fukui, H. (2003). Characterization and identification of asexual strains of *Pythium* associated with root rot of rose in Japan. *Journal of Phytopathology* **151**: 485-491.

The ebb and flow system was introduced to provide uniform irrigation, fertilization and reduced labour costs in the production of miniature and potted roses. However, a consequence in Japan has been outbreaks, since 1996, of a severe root rot that can result in plant death. The cause has now been identified as a fungus *Pythium helicoides*. Members of this fungal genus are plant pathogens which cause 'damping-off' of

seedlings and other root-system diseases.

Kamińska, M. , Śliwa, H., Malinowski, T. & Skrzypczak, Cz. (2003). The association of aster yellows phytoplasma with rose dieback disease in Poland. *Journal of Phytopathology* **151**:469-476.

There are several rose diseases in which the causal organism is uncertain but which induce virus-like symptoms such as shoot dieback, leaf-curl and retarded growth. Using molecular biology, it was shown that one such disease in Poland was caused by the aster yellows phytoplasma.

Kim, S-H. and Leith, J. H. (2004). Effect of shoot-bending on productivity and economic value estimation of cut-flower roses grown in Coir and UC mix. *Scientia Horticulturae* **99**: 331-343.

Bending and tying down non-productive shoots has become a standard method in cut-flower rose production replacing the traditional hedgerow canopy. Bending maintains a lower leaf canopy, facilitates light interception by shoots emerging from near the base of the plants and results in increased stem length of the cut flowers, but fewer harvestable blooms. Long-stemmed flowers command a premium price around St. Valentine's Day. Some cultivars respond to bending more dramatically than others. Thus, in cv. 'Fire N Ice' the stem-length improvement achieved by bending did not offset the economic loss resulting from fewer flower numbers; whereas it did in the case of cv. 'Kardinal'.

Kim, S. W., Oh, S. C., In, D. S., and Liu, J. R. (2003). Plant regeneration of rose (*Rosa hybrida*) from embryogenic cell-derived protoplasts. *Plant Cell, Tissue, and Organ Culture* **73**: 15-19.

The number of chromosomes in roses varies from diploid $2n=14$ to octaploid $8n=56$. This causes problems for rose breeders because progeny that are triploid $3n=21$ are usually sterile. One solution is to produce protoplasts from rose cells by removing the cell walls with enzymes and then fusing the protoplasts from two prospective rose parents. The fused protoplasts are induced to re-form a cell wall, divide, and regenerate a plantlet. The last stages are the most difficult but are

made easier by this newly developed protocol.

Larsen, E., Kharazami, A., Christensen, L. P. & Christensen, S. B. (2003). An anti-inflammatory galactolipid from rose hip (*R. canina*) that inhibits chemotaxis of human peripheral blood neutrophils in vitro. *Journal of Natural Products* **66**:994-995

Clinical studies have shown that extracts of dog rose (*R. canina*) hips are valuable in the treatment of osteoarthritis. The extracts reduce pain and increase mobility without the side effects induced by drugs such as aspirin and corticosteroids. A galactolipid has been identified which is the likely active ingredient.

Li, X., Gasic, K., Cammue, B., Broekaert, W. & Korban, S.S. (2003). Transgenic Rose Lines Harboring an Antimicrobial Protein Gene, Ace-AMP1, Demonstrate Enhanced Resistance to Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*). *Planta* **218**: 226-232.

Genes in mildew-resistant roses, when challenged by the fungus, are induced to produce pathogenesis related proteins which protect the plants against the disease. In traditional hybridization, it is difficult to ensure that such genes are transmitted to progeny along with attractive flowers. Using molecular biology and *Agrobacterium* as a vector, it proved possible to transfer an antimicrobial protein gene into callus cultures (a mass of rose cells growing in test tubes) of *R. hybrida* cv Carefree Beauty. Transformed calli, when regenerated into plants, exhibited enhanced resistance to mildew both in the laboratory and greenhouse.

Linde, M. & Debener, T. (2003) Isolation and identification of eight races of powdery mildew of roses (*Podosphaera pannosa* (Wallr. Fr.) de Bary) and the genetic analysis of the resistance gene Rpp1. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* **107**:256-262.

Powdery mildew is the most important disease of greenhouse roses and also common in gardens. There are a large number of races of this fungus and so it is necessary to have several resistance genes

present simultaneously if the rose variety is to remain free from attack. Breeding for resistance can be aided by the use of molecular markers that can identify whether or not the various genes for resistance are present in parents or offspring.

Monnet, F., Vaillant, N., Hitmi, A., Vernay, P., Coudret, A & Sallanon, H. (2003). Treatment of domestic wastewater using the nutrient film technique (NFT) to produce horticultural roses. *Water Research* **36**:3489-3496.

Artificially constructed wetlands have proved highly efficient for the treatment of wastewater. However, the plants used such as woolgrass, cat-tails, willows and reeds are of little economic value. One system that has been devised involves an anaerobic septic tank followed by a hydroponic system to clarify the water and yield biomass. This study examined whether roses could be used in the second stage and found that the blooms produced were quantitatively and qualitatively similar to roses fed with nutrient solutions, and of marketable quality. The rose roots not only removed phosphates and organic pollutants but also provided a microhabitat for the bacteria which are essential for success of the process.

Sagdullaev, B. T., Safonova, E. V., and Khodzhaeva, M. A. (2003). Effect of contamination and cleaning of a microfiltration membrane in filtration of an aqueous extract of dog rose. *Russian Journal of Applied Chemistry* **76**: 1479-1482.

For the commercial production of extracts of dog rose fruits, pectic substances, microparticles, bacteria, grease droplets, yeast cells, and colloids have to be removed. Microfiltration membranes can do the job but need to be cleaned periodically with water or better still with 0.5% sodium hydroxide solutions.

Särkkä, L. & Eriksson, C. (2003). Effects of Bending and Harvesting Height Combinations on Cut Rose Yield in a Dense Plantation with High Intensity Lighting. *Scientia Horticulturae* **98**: 433-447.

The bending technique for cut-flower rose production has been perfected in the last decade. From a cutting, the new outgrowths are bent down three or five buds above the base and rose flowers are harvested from the shoots that develop and later from bottom 'breaks'. The plants produce for five to seven years with years two to four being the most productive. For most cultivars, bending above five buds was best. These dense production systems enable profitable cut-rose production without the need for greenhouses covering large areas, so reducing the initial capital costs.

Shalit, M., Guterman, L., Volpin, H., Bar, E., Tamari, T., Menda, N., Adam, Z., Zamir, D., Vainstein, A., Weiss, D., Pichersky, E., & Lewinsohn, E. (2003). Volatile ester formation in roses. Identification of an acetyl-coenzyme A: geraniol/citronellol acetyltransferase in developing rose petals. *Plant Physiology* **131**:1868-1876.

Although there are some 400 compounds that contribute to rose fragrance, volatile esters are a main component in the perfume of cv 'Fragrant Cloud'. Molecular biology techniques enabled a gene that coded for an acetyltransferase to be identified from this rose. This enzyme can transform precursor alcohols into the volatile esters. It was found that the gene is maximally expressed in rose flowers when the scent emission reaches a peak.

Sood, S. and Nagar, P. K. (2003). The effect of polyamines on leaf senescence in two diverse rose species. *Plant Growth Regulation* **39**: 155-160.

Rose leaves grow to their full size and then begin to senesce. Polyamines are compounds that can delay the process. In this study on 'Damask' and 'Bourbon' roses that are used for the production of essential oils, it was found that spermine was the most effective polyamine for retarding senescence, especially in 'Bourbon' roses.

Strälsjö, L., Alklint, C., Olsson, M. E. & Sjöholm, L. (2003). Total folate content and retention in rosehips (*Rosa ssp.*) after drying. *Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry* **51**:4291-4295.

Folic acid is one of the B vitamins which helps to prevent spina bifida in babies and cardiovascular disease in adults. The daily intake of folic acid in many western diets is below the ideal level. It is generally known that rose hips are rich in Vitamin C but this study showed that fresh hips of *R. rubiginosa* and *R. dumalis* also contained high levels of folic acid around 200 micrograms per hundred grams of edible hip or twice this of dried hip. However, drying, if not properly done quickly at the correct temperature, degrades as much as a third of the folic acid in the hip.

Williams, J. B., Shorthouse, J. D. , & Lee, R. E. (2003). Deleterious effects of mild simulated over wintering temperatures on survival and potential fecundity of rose-galling *Diololepsis* wasps (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae). *Journal of Experimental Zoology* **298A**:23-31.

The larvae of the tiny wasps that cause rose galls go into diapause over the winter; their metabolic activity reflecting the temperature so that in mild winters they may use up the food reserves needed for the development of adult wasps in the spring. Larvae in diapause from *Diolepsis spinosa* (a wasp from Ontario and Alberta with cold winters) were compared experimentally at a range of temperatures with larvae of *D. variabilis* (a wasp found in western Canada where the winters are milder). The former were more affected by simulated mild winter temperatures, both in terms of survival and subsequent egg production, than the wasp from western Canada. .

Yohalem, D. S. and Kristensen, K. (2004). Optimization of timing and frequency of application of the antagonist *Ulocladium atrum* for management of grey mould in potted rose under high disease pressure. *Biological Control* **29**: 256-259.

Infection by grey mould, *Botrytis cinerea*, can be a problem in pot-rose production as it leads to death of the young plants. Cuttings are rooted in peat for two weeks at 100% humidity, then trimmed and grown on under dryer conditions. Grey mould can attack at either stage. Spraying several times with spores of the antagonist fungus *Ulocladium atrum* can reduce infection and is especially valuable at the trimming stage when new sites for *Botrytis* infection become available.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Compiled and Edited by

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For the 2003 Clearing House, published in the 2004 Canadian Rose Society's Annual, I have received 226 reports from 22 contributors. I would like to thank all of them for their participation. Their observations and reports of how the newer varieties look and perform in their gardens across the county make up The Clearing House and provide valuable information to other rose gardeners interested in adding new roses to their gardens.

I would also like to thank Judith Roback and Anne Graber—both excellent proofreaders. Judith proofread The Clearing House as it was being compiled and Anne checked the varietal information and later read it before it went to the Annual's Editor. Both have made my job infinitely easier, but any omissions or errors are my sole responsibility.

This year 39 roses introduced in 1996 fell into the category of "Last year for reporting this rose". Of these, three may have made a lasting impression on the rose world. 'Signature', an HT, is a popular and winning exhibition variety in the U. S., but because of its limited availability in Canada hasn't achieved the same status here. Two of Canadian hybridizer George Mander's miniature roses, 'Amber Sunset' and 'Glowing Amber', have won awards in both countries and both have received many positive Clearing House comments over the years. Thirty-three varieties appear for the first time and 'Hope for Humanity' (Collicutt & Davidson, Agriculture Canada '96 int '98—Parkland Series), because of problems with the variety's introduction, has been re-listed.

Finally, I encourage readers to submit comments on the newer varieties of roses that you have grown in the 2004 season. Even one report is important. Report forms have been included with the 2004 Annual and can be obtained from the addresses above. All roses introduced after 1997 are eligible, but if you are uncertain about the date, send it along and I will make a determination. Readers are particularly interested in how a variety grows in your garden. Does it rebloom well? What colour is it in your garden? Is it a good garden or an exhibition variety? Is it disease-resistant (an increasing consideration)? Will you get rid of it, keep it, get more? Report forms can be sent to the Editor at the addresses above. Please submit your 2004 reports before Jan. 1, 2005.

PROVINCE/COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

	2003/4	2002/3
Alberta	2	2
British Columbia	2	7
Manitoba	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland	0	0
Nova Scotia	2	1
Ontario	11	8
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	2	2
Saskatchewan	0	1
Japan	1	1
USA	2	3
Total Contributors	22	25
Total Reports	226	323

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Please Note: The full name and address, and zone, of each contributor is listed under **CONTRIBUTORS**. Surnames only are used in individual reports.

HARDINESS ZONES

The Hardiness Zone which occurs after each contributor's name and address is an attempt to utilize the new *2000 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* produced by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service scientists (the following information is from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Website). The new map updates the *1967 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* using the same variables ("Plant survival data, and a wide range of climatic variables...") with additional, more recent climate data (1961-90). The effect of elevation has also been incorporated into the new map. Changes in the hardiness zones are "generally consistent with what is known about climate change...and are most pronounced in Western Canada". Contributors in BC especially, will notice a change in their zones. The new map utilizes nine major zones—the harshest is Zone 0, and the mildest is Zone 8. Subzones (e.g. 5a, 5b) are used as in the past. It is impossible to compare the 2000 map to the *USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map*, so I have used that map to extract zones, correctly I hope, for American contributors. If I have incorrectly determined anyone's zone, please inform me and I will change it for the future.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

Alaska - AK
feet - '
inches - "
Floribunda - F
Grandiflora - Gr
Ground cover - (Gc)
Hybrid Tea - HT
Illinois - IL
Kordesii Shrub - K
Large Flowered Climber - LCI
Miniature - Min
Mini-Flora - MinFl
no date - nd
plant(s) - pl(s)
Shrub rose - S
year(s) - yr(s)

The abbreviation 'int' is used for 'date of introduction'.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ADR	Anerkannte Deutsche Rose
ARC	American Rose Centre
AoE	Award of Excellence (Miniatures)
FA	Fragrance Award
GM	Gold Medal
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society
ROTY	Rose of the Year

NOTE: Awards won by a particular rose are shown in the brief general description following the name of the variety.

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Because the Canadian Rose Society and American Rose Society colour classifications are now almost identical, abbreviations below are used throughout. Any variations are given in the text.

White or near White	W	Pink Blend	PB
Light Yellow	LY	Orange & Orange Blend	OB
Medium Yellow	MY	Orange Pink	OP
Deep Yellow	DY	Orange Red	O
Yellow Blend	YB	Medium Red	MR
Apricot & Apricot Blend	AB	Dark Red	
DR			

Light Pink	LP	Red Blend	RB
Medium Pink	MP	Mauve or Mauve Blend	M
Deep Pink	DP	Russet	R

STANDARD DESCRIPTION

The standard description of each variety was compiled using information published in Modern Roses 11 and 'Rose Registrations' in *American Rose* by the American Rose Society in its capacity as International Registration Authority for Roses, and the Combined Rose List 2004 (Edited by B. R. Dobson and Peter Schneider), and is given following the name of each variety: hybridizer; date of ARS registration; date of introduction; parentage (if available); official Colour Classification; a brief colour description as shown in 'Rose Registrations', Modern Roses 11, Combined Rose List 2004, Botanica's Roses, a rose catalogue, or other source; petal count; fragrance; awards. The Editor has relied almost exclusively on the Combined Rose List 2004 to determine the 'date of introduction'.

NOTE: The comment 'No reports' indicates the variety was reported on in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. For The Clearing House, a rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, **from the date of introduction**, then I state 'Last year for reporting this rose'.

HYBRID TEAS

AFFIRM, HT (McMILLAN'S PINK), HT (McMillan '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). MP, 26-40 petals. Clausen (2 pls 2yrs IL): Light pink. Consistently excellent form, very good substance, most blooms on a single stem, high petal count. Well-shaped bushes, no disease, hardiness is good. Of all the new roses, my HT picks for 2003 are 'Affirm' and 'Hot Princess'.

ARC ANGEL, HT (Fryer '96). (Name commemorates the Diamond Jubilee of ARC - the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council). OB, 28-35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ARTISTRY (ONCE TOUCHED), HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). OP (OB), coral orange/creamy coral reverse, 30-35 petals, light sweet fragrance, AARS '97. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs medium height AK): Healthy, steady bloomer. Nice colour, little fragrance.

AWARENESS (LADY ABERDEEN), HT (Fryer '97). DP, dark rosy pink, fragrant. Broks (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Dark pink. Beautiful, high-pointed blooms, exhibition form with good substance. Good colour- consistent. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage. Some black spot; good hardiness. A prize winner! Long-lasting cut blooms. Good to show, has won red ribbons for me. A good repeat bloomer.

BARBRA STREISAND, HT (Carruth '99) ((Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)) x New Zealand). M, lavender, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Raven(1 pl 2 yrs AB): Pink-mauve with dark mauve buds. Clusters of 1-3, 8 cm, double, exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage. No disease, must mulch for winter protection. Finally a more disease- resistant rose in purple! Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 24" ON): Light mauve to dark edges, 25 petals, exhibition form, solid substance. Highly scented. Upright growth habit; shiny, dark green foliage. Little black spot, and hardiness is so far so good. Love this one. The colour is not as nice as 'Paradise', but the scent is gorgeous. Cut flowers open rather quickly in heat, but they lasted open in the house for a week with long-lasting scent. Will buy more.

BILLY GRAHAM, HT (Zary '98) (Honor x Color Magic). LP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs med-tall AK): Had more blooms this year. A nice HT shape but not a rainy-weather rose.

BLACK MAGIC, HT (Tantau '97). DR. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs tall AK): Deep red, small clusters this year. Fragrant. A tall grower. A very nice rose.

BLES BRIDGES, HT (Kordes '96). DR. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUSHING BEAUTY, HT (Dykstra '00 int '03). W. No reports.

BROOKS' RED, HT (Brooks '00). MR. Clausen (4 pls 2 yrs 4' IL): Medium red with a yellow reverse. Well-formed blooms with a good petal count and good substance, mostly single. Slight fragrance. A well shaped bush, with beautiful foliage. Mildews, hardiness is good. Sensitive to sprays. A sport of 'Signature'.

BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE, HT (Mander '96 int '98 CAN) (June Laver x Rubies 'n' Pearls). OP (OB), hot glowing pink, yellow stamens, semi-double - 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CAJUN MOON, HT (Carruth '02 int '01) (Crystalline x Lynn Anderson). W (PB), flowers white edged pink on upper petal surface, 26-46 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 3' IL): White with pink blush. Very nice form with most blooms having high centres and enough petals for exhibition. Very good substance. Has a slight fragrance. A very good growth habit with attractive foliage. Can black spot. It has been called an "improved 'Moonstone'", but I can't tell the difference.

CAJUN SUNRISE, HT (Edwards '00 int '01). PB. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' IL): A yellow/pink/white combination. Very shapely form with good substance. Little fragrance. For a first year plant on Fortuniana rootstock it produced some nice big blooms. Very good growth habit with nice, dark green foliage. Can black spot. I am

experimenting with *Fortuniana* rootstock on five plants. Winter survival is the name of the game. More news on this next year.

CALGARY, HT (Twomey '97 int '98). DR, 45-50 petals. No reports.

CHESHIRE, HT (Fryer '99 int '01). MY, (AB), golden honey yellow, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 6 ' QC): Medium yellow. Well formed, exhibition type blooms with good substance, but smallish. A continuous bloomer. Grows 6' tall. Leathery, bright green foliage. Some black spot; very hardy. I like this rose. It withstands the Quebec heat and cold well. A good decorative rose.

CHRISTINE'S DREAM, HT (Bridges '02) (King of Hearts x Thriller). RB, medium red upper, pink/white reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' IL): Red blend, double. Have had some with nice form, but "not quite". More decorative than exhibition with average substance. Very prolific bloomer. a well-designed bush with dark green foliage. Can black spot. Hardiness is "so-far-so-good". Another Hybrid Tea creation from Dennis Bridges. Come on readers, let's hear other reports on new roses that have potential.

COMMONWEALTH GLORY, HT (Harkness '98). AB, ivory blush, 60+ petals, strong anise fragrance. McKinlay (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Rich cream blended with very light apricot. Large (3.5"-4"), full and beautiful blooms, one per stem. Tolerates hot sun, moderately floriferous. Exhibition form, with good substance. Bushy growth with strong stems; pruned the centre to encourage outward growth. Glossy foliage withstands hot sun. No sign of mildew or rust; resistant to black spot. Am pleased with the plant's health and the beauty and size of bloom. Next year will plant three more.

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES (THE WORK CONTINUES), HT (Zary '98) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Sheer Elegance). PB, luminous pink/creamy ivory blend, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (1 pl IL): Pink blend, very inconsistent form, some substance, average 30 petals. A very sparse bloomer. Average growth habit, nice foliage. Some black spot and mildew. Planted in a protected area so hardiness was good. A little fragrance—I expected more because of its genetics.

DISTANT SOUNDS, HT (Webb '96). PB. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DREAM ORANGE, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Cherish x (Evening Star x Trumpeter)). OR (OB), 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr QC): Orange-red blooms almost like 'Tropicana', one to a stem, many petals. Decorative form, good

substance. An upright, bushy growth habit with medium green foliage. No diseases, covered for the winter. One year is hard to draw a fair evaluation as plant is being established. Very fragrant. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 50 cm AB): Clusters of 1-3, 8 cm, double blooms. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth habit, with mid-green foliage. A touch of powdery mildew, must mulch for winter protection. Not a heavy bloomer with a slow repeat—will discard.

DREAM RED, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Esmeralda x Fireburst). MR, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 50 cm AB): Rose-red, clusters of 1-3 double, 8 cm blooms. Upright growth, mid-green foliage. Touch of mildew. Must mulch for winter protection. Not a heavy bloomer with a poor repeat—will discard.

DREAM YELLOW, HT (Twomey '99 int '03) ((Sonia x Prominent) x Whisky Mac). MY, 17-25 petals, intense fragrance. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 1' QC): Medium yellow, 20-30 petals, opens flat. Decorative form with good substance. Upright bushy growth with medium green foliage. Touch of black spot. Hardiness good with cover. A much needed yellow, useful as a bedding plant.

ELEGANCE, HT (Meilland '96). PB. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ENDURING LOVE, HT (FL) (Pallek '98). YB. No reports.

ESPECIALLY FOR YOU, HT (FL) (Fryer '96) (Seedling x Johnny Walker). MY, bright mimosa yellow, 35-40 petals, very fragrant. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): A very nice rose which blooms like a Grandiflora with few single blooms. Tall, very nice colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLORA DANICA (GARDEN NEWS) (SPELLBOUND), HT (Poulsen '96). OB. Broks (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON) Orange blend, a high-centred exhibition bloom with good substance. An excellent cut flower on a long stem. Upright growth habit with medium green foliage. Some black spot with good hardiness. A lovely rose. Beautiful form and long-lasting as a cut flower. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLORENCE MAYER, HT (Singer '98) (Great Scott x Headliner). W (PB), white and pink blend/reverse white, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

FULL SAIL (LAND OF THE LONG WHITE CLOUD) (LONG WHITE CLOUD), HT (McGredy '98 int '99) (Sport of 'New Zealand'). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

GEMINI, HT (Zary '99 int '00) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x New Year). PB, cream blushing coral pink, 25-30 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Clausen (7 pls 3 yrs 5' IL): Most blooms are well formed with good substance. A popular exhibition rose. A very good growth habit with excellent foliage. Can mildew. Very hardy

for a light coloured rose. This cultivar has won many "Queens" in the US. I am most happy with 'Gemini'. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs medium AK): Seems to be healthy here, but needs better productivity. Nice colour. Similar to 'Sheer Bliss', but shorter. Samarin (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Cream edged in pink. This is an upright growing plant that produces beautiful, large classic HT-form roses. Although not as floriferous as some, when it does produce blooms they are lovely. I won a "Best in Show" with it. Scherrer (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Double, repeat blooms, exhibition form with good substance. Strong stems with good foliage. No disease. Needs extra protection due to 'Dr. Huey' rootstock. Will keep, but would like to see more blooms. Trim (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Double, blooms one to a stem. Exhibition form with good substance. Semi-vigorous growth habit; medium green foliage. No disease. Hardiness unknown. This was a packaged Wal-Mart rose, but a must have. It was a bit stingy and slow to get going.

GOLDEN OLDIE (GOLDEN OLDIES), HT (Fryer '01). DY, golden apricot, some fragrance. No reports.

HARLEQUIN (DORANDI) (HARLEKIN), HT (Kordes '98 int '96) (Prima Ballerina x Peace). M, lavender pink/white reverse, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Decker (AK): Needed the rain-resistance last August. Fragrant and healthy. A nice rose— steady production of mostly small clusters. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HARRY OPPENHEIMER, HT (Kordes '96). DY, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HOT PRINCESS, HT (Tantau '00). DP. Clausen (4 pls 3 yrs tall IL): A very striking fuchsia-pink. Most blooms have excellent form with great substance. A very prolific bloomer. A well shaped bush with very nice foliage. Good disease-resistance and hardiness. 'Hot Princess' will be around for a while – a great exhibition and garden variety.

INTREPID, HT (Perry '98). DR, 40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

JEAN BAKER, HT (Edwards '98) (Crystalline x Classic Touch). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

JOSÉ CARRÉRAS, HT (Poulsen '99 int '97). LP (W), 25+ petals, scented. No reports.

KEVIN, HT (Twomey '97). DP, mauve-pink, 58 petals. No reports.

LACINATION, HT (Twomey '97). MP, 24-28 petals. No reports.

LeANN RIMES (CINDY) (PERCEPTION), HT (Harkness '99 int '97) (Dr. Darley x Sweetheart). PB, white, petals edged pink, 30 to 35 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL, HT (Fryer '98). DY. No reports.

LOVE AND PEACE (PULLMAN ORIENT EXPRESS), HT

(Lim/Twomey, '01 int '02) (Seedling x Peace). YB, yellow blend with pink edge, 40 petals, sweet fruity fragrance, AARS 2002. Adamson (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Yellow with pink edges which are sometimes more cerise than pink. Very double, large blooms, decorative form with very good substance. Strong bushy growth habit with healthy, dark green foliage. No disease so far, hardy. An unusual colour, very pretty eye-catching blooms that are long-lasting. A healthy rose. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' IL): A yellow/pink blend. On occasion a well-formed bloom— a sparse bloomer. Decorative form with fair substance. Very tall growth habit with beautiful, glossy foliage. Can black spot. Average hardiness. I have read many reports of this cultivar and each one is different. A colourful addition to any garden. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 90 cm AB): Orange-yellow centres with dark pink edges, 7 cm blooms, singles. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with mid-green foliage, no disease. Must mulch for hardiness. Heavy bloomer with good repeat though it doesn't age well as colours tend to muddle and look messy. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Pink/yellow blend. Lovely exhibition-sized and shaped blooms with solid, healthy substance, 35 petals. A nice colour, and lasts a long time. Tall bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. A little black spot; hardy with covering. A very lovely rose which would do well at a show – nice colour, high-centred. A strong bush with lots of blooms. I will buy more.

MADIBA, HT (Kordes '96). M, thornless. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MAVRIK (MAVERICK), HT (Eddie Edwards '00 int '99). PB. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 4-4.5' IL): Yellow/ pink blend. Most blooms are of good form, either exhibition or decorative with some confused centres. Very good substance. My two plants are sparse bloomers. Good growth habit with attractive dark foliage. A little fall black spot. Hardiness is good. It is a good Hybrid Tea, but not up to my expectations. The colour is not consistent.

MELLOW YELLOW, HT (Carruth '00 int '01)(O Sole Mio x Midas Touch). DY Raven (1 pl 1 yr 80 cm AB): Sun yellow, 10 cm, in singles. Double, exhibition form with good substance. A sprawling growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Certainly a nice bright yellow. I wish it bloomed a bit more, but it is only its first year.

MOONSTONE (CADILLAC DeVILLE), HT (Carruth '98) (Crystalline x Lynn Anderson). W (PB), white/pink edging, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (6 pls 4 yrs 4.5' IL): An excellent variety for exhibition and the garden. My only complaint is that the centres can be a little flat and confused. Perhaps overfertilizing is

part of the problem. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 60 cm AB): 9 cm blooms, white with a touch of pink at edges. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth with mid-green foliage. No disease; must mulch for winter protection. A very soft colour and the pink fades as it ages. A good flush and repeat. Scherrer (8 pls 1-3 yrs 3' ON): Double, exhibition form with good substance. Strong stems with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Needed extra winter protection due to Dr. Huey rootstock. A slight fragrance. Long-lasting on the bush and as an exhibition cut bloom. Won "Queen" and many ribbons. A slow starter in the first year.

NICOLE, HT (Kordes '98). RB. No reports.

OPENING NIGHT, HT (Zary '98) (Olympiad x Ingrid Bergman). DR (MR), bright deep red, 25-28 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Clausen (1 pl 6 yrs 5-6' IL): Red, mostly decorative, very good substance, long-lasting blooms, no fragrance. An excellent growth habit with attractive foliage. Can black spot; average hardiness. I have entertained the thought of a mass planting, it could make a beautiful garden attraction. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): A nice colour, sprays. It is productive, but no fragrance. Raven (1 pl 6 yrs 80 cm AB): Rich velvet red, black buds, double, 8 cm singles. Exhibition form, good substance. Good bloom and repeat cycle. Upright growth habit with mid-green foliage; no disease, must mulch for winter protection. One of my favourite reds because of the richness of its colour.

OPULENCE, HT (Zary '97). W. No reports.

OUT OF AFRICA, HT (Kordes, nd, int '99?). OB (AB). No reports.

PAT'S CHOICE, HT (Kordes '96). OR. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PERFECTLY RED (ROSE OF THE NATION) (TOPSY), HT (Zary '99) (Seedling x Love). DR, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs medium AK): A fragrant, rain-resistant, medium red. Produces some clusters, but could bloom more.

POP WARNER, HT (Edwards '00 int '01) (Crystalline x Fantasy). PB, pink and white, 26-40 petals, mild fragrance. Clausen (3 pls 1 yr 3.5' IL): White edged with pink. Most blooms are well formed with good substance. A prolific bloomer. Sort of a "Moonstone" lookalike. Very nice foliage on an attractive bush, but a mildew magnet. Three plants from Wisconsin Roses on multiflora rootstock that could develop once rooted.

RILLA (O'RILLA), HT (Sheldon '96) (Lanvin x First Prize). R, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 4' IL): Burnt orange blooms. Ever blooming grown in large pots. Most blooms have decent form and very good substance. A very good growth

habit with disease-free, glossy, dark green foliage. 'Rilla' will be buried for winter protection and then planted in the ground next season. I really like this variety and it seems to be a good grower. The canes are very long in the fall. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

REGINA, HT (Twomey '97). PB, light sweet fragrance. No reports.

ROSE RHAPSODY (ROSE SACHET), HT (Zary '99 int '98) (Fragrant Cloud x Ingrid Bergman). LP, (DP), 41-50 petals, intense citrus fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): A very fragrant, red/mauve rose. A steady producer and healthy if sprayed for mildew.

ROSIE O'DONNELL (NEW ERA) (NINETY-NINER) (WIN-WIN), HT (Winchel '99 int '98). RB, velvety scarlet red with creamy yellow reverse, 30-35 petals, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 60 cm AB): Double blooms, very quilled petals, red (almost rose-red) with a white reverse, 8 cm, singles. Exhibition form, excellent substance. An upright growth habit, with dark green foliage. No disease, must mulch for winter protection. A very striking rose. The centres can be a bit confused.

ROUGE ROYALE (CARUSO) (ROUGE ROYAL), (ROYAL RED), HT (Meilland '02 Romantica Series) ((MEIhirvin x MEInuzeten) x MEIcapula). RB (DR), raspberry red, 70-80 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC, HT (Harkness '97). W, some fragrance. No reports.

SASKATOON, HT (Twomey '97). AB, bluish smoky rose, 28-32 petals. No reports.

SCENT-SATION (SCENTSATION), HT (Fryer, '98). OB, gold and peach pink, very fragrant. No reports.

SÉDUCTION, HT (Meilland '99). MP. No reports.

SIGHT SAVER (SIGHTSAVER) (THE OREGONIAN), HT (Fryer '97). LP, pink to pearl cream, double, fragrant. No reports.

SIGNATURE (JUANITA), HT (Warriner '98 int '96). (Honor x First Federal Renaissance). DP (PB), 30 petals. Clausen (7 pls 5 yrs 3-4' IL): Good petal count for an exhibition rose. Spring blooms have the best form. average to good substance. A very good growth habit and beautiful foliage, but seems to dislike spraying. Hardiness is good. This rose and 'Gemini' are "Queen" of the pinks. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SPICE TWICE, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). OB, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs AK): A steady producer this year, but it needs rain protection. Will mildew.

STAINLESS STEEL, HT (Carruth '91 int '96) (Blue Nile x

Silverado). M, silvery grey lavender, 26-40 petals, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

STANDING OVATION, HT (Tucker '98) (Elizabeth Taylor x White Masterpiece). RB, 41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

STARSHINE (TULSA) (SHINING STAR), HT (Perry '96). YB (MY). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUE HIPKIN (SWEET REVELATION) (LADY JANE GREY), HT (Harkness '97). AB. No reports.

TEMPIE LEE, HT (Whittington '99, Elizabeth Taylor Sport). PB. 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (3 pl 4 yrs 4' IL): Average form, good substance. My Tempie were very sparse bloomers – Elizabeth Taylor is much better. So-so growth habit, nice foliage but it black spots. The hardiness is very good. Very little fragrance.

THANDI, HT ('00). DP, deep pink to light red. No reports.

THINKING OF YOU, HT (Fryer '01). MR, velvet crimson, strong fruity fragrance. Trim (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Small, double, single bloom per stem.. It only bloomed once for me and the bloom was misshapen with poor substance. A small bush with nice dark green foliage. No disease. This rose may have been affected by insects which might be the reason for the poorly shaped buds and the scarceness of bloom. The foliage was clean.

TIMELESS, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). DP, rose-red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '97. Clausen (6 pls 7 yrs 4' IL): Dark pinkish/red. Can have good form but mostly decorative, short stems, average substance. Average growth habit with nice, shiny green foliage. Little disease, average hardiness. Plants have a sprawling problem, but still a good rose. Very little fragrance. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): No fragrance, but a steady producer. Medium height and seems to be healthy. A good colour.

TRAVIATA (XAVIER) (XAVIERE), HT (Meilland '98) [(Porta Nigra x Paolo) x William Shakespeare]. DR, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 1.1 m AB): Rich red, 8 cm, very double, full, flat flowers. An old fashioned look, lasts for ever, clusters of 1-3. Decorative form, excellent substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Very long-lasting flowers, but not a heavy bloomer.

ULTIMATE PINK, HT (Zary, '98 int '99) (Seedling x Fragrant Hour). LP, 26-40 petals, slight sweet fragrance. No reports.

VANCOUVER, HT (Twomey '98). LP, 12-15 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

VANILLA PERFUME, HT (Zary '99) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Seedling). AB, light cream apricot/pink, reverse a light apricot, 26-46 petals, intense sweet spicy vanilla fragrance. Decker (1 pl 2

yr5 AK): Not very productive. Balls in our cool August rain. Does have scent.

WESTMINSTER PINK, HT (Fryer '98). MP, shell pink, some fragrance. No reports.

WHISPER, HT (Dickson int '03) (Solitaire x Elina). W, AARS 2003. Adamson (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): White, with a hint of yellow on the outside petals before opening. Double, exhibition form, very good substance. A healthy (no disease), well-shaped bush with very green, shiny foliage. This has been an Award winner – and lives up to its promise. A beauty. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): A nice white, exhibition form, solid substance, 30-35 petals, not very large in the first year. Bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. A little black spot. A nice rose; not much scent and not very big, but it is its first year. Happy with it, hope it makes it through the winter.

GRANDIFLORAS

CANDELABRA, Gr (Zary '99) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). OB, coral-orange, 20-25 petals, tea fragrance, AARS '99. Clausen (2 pls 3 yrs 4.5' IL): The best feature of this variety is the clear orange bloom. Decorative form, thin petals. A nicely shaped bush, and a good grower. Medium green foliage. Okay disease-resistance and good hardiness. I was given this plant, but would never buy a replacement. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Rain-resistant, small clusters. Could bloom more. A nice colour.

CRIMSON BOUQUET, Gr (Kordes '99, int '00) (Bad Fussing x Ingrid Bergman). DR, 20-25 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Broks (1 pl 2 yrs 4' ON): A real crimson red! Large blooms, 3-4 per branch, exhibition form, good substance. Long-lasting and fragrant. Upright growth habit with shiny green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. "Won Best in Show" for me. A beauty! I had flowers right into November. It likes cooler weather. Freeman (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): HT form with good substance. I finally broke down and bought something other than a hardy shrub rose because this looked so spectacular when I saw it in Sweden. My plant had lovely blooms but was very weak in its first year. I hope it will improve. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 70 cm AB): Rich, dark red, 8 cm blooms, double, clusters of 1-3. Decorative form with excellent substance. An upright growth habit with rich, glossy, dark foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. A good red rose which nearly always has bloom. Trim (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Double, medium-size red bud which is extremely long-lasting. Decorative form, excellent substance. A semi-vigorous bush with medium green foliage. Disease resistant. Hardiness unknown. This rose was very heat-tolerant with extremely long-lasting buds. Very similar to



Opening Night HT (Zary '98)



Whisper HT (Dickson int '03)

(Photos: Courtesy Sheridan Nurseries)

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Gemini HT
(Zary '99 int '00)

(Photo: Courtesy
of Sheridan Nurseries)



Love and Peace (Pullman Orient Express), HT (Lim/Twomey, '01 in '02)

(Photo: Jim Anderson)

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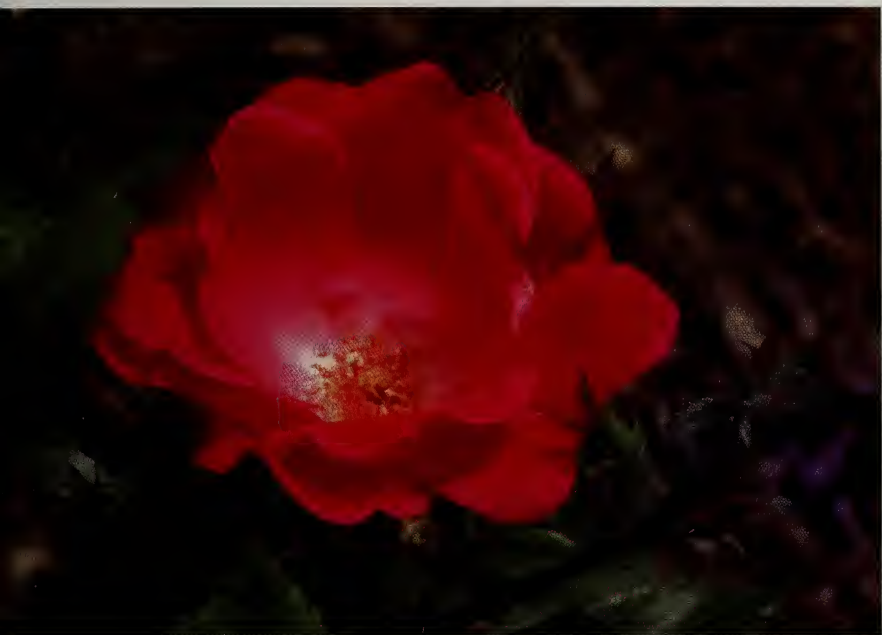
Crimson Bouquet Gr (Kordes '99, int '00)



*Hot Cocoa (Nubia),
F (Carruth '02)*

(Photos: Courtesy
Sheridan Nurseries)

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Knock Out (Purple Meidiland), S (Radler '99 int'00)

(Photo: Courtesy Sheridan Nurseries)



Glowing Amber, Min (Mander '96 CAN)

(Photo: George Mander)

'Olympiad' in colour.

FAME!, Gr (Zary '98) (Tournament of Roses x Zorina). DP, shocking pink, 26 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 4.5' IL): Most blooms are well-formed. Can be exhibition on occasion, but mostly decorative. Good substance. Very good growth habit and attractive foliage. Can black spot in the fall. Hardiness is very good. I like this Grandiflora as it adds much colour to the garden. A well-shaped cultivar. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs AK): A rather short rose (like its parent 'Tournament of Roses'). Very long-lasting, reddish blooms. Slow to repeat, but healthy.

GLOWING PEACE (PHILIPPE NOIRET), Gr (Meilland '99 int '01) (Sun King x Roxane). YB, yellow and orange blend, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Brooks (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Yellow blend with deep pink. Large blooms, 40 petals, nice buds but flowers open quickly and the colour fades. Exhibition (?) form, fair substance. An upright growth habit with dull green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. This rose does not hold its form well. The flowers become frilly, with confused centres and the colour fades quickly. A lot of black spot this year. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 90 cm AB): Double, 10 cm blooms as singles. A mix of orange and yellow aging to softer tones. Again looks messy as it ages. Exhibition form with excellent substance. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. I love the colour when newly opened – wished it aged better. Lots of blooms with a good repeat.

HEART O GOLD (HEART OF GOLD) (ROSE OF NARROMINE), Gr (Dykstra '99 int '97) (Broadway x Gold Medal). MY (YB), deep gold, 35-40 petals, fruit and rose fragrance. No reports.

OCTOBERFEST (LANTERN), Gr (McGredy '98 int '96) (Louis Gardner x New Zealand). OB, very double, fruity fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

REBA McENTIRE (SPIRIT OF HOPE), Gr (McGredy '98 int '97) [(Howard Morrison x Red Perfection) x Maiden Voyage]. OR, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, NZ Gold Star of the Pacific '94. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 16" IL): A very sparse bloomer. Decorative form, average substance. Poor growth habit, dark green foliage. Gets black spot and rust. No fragrance – I plan to dispose of this variety. Reba is my favourite entertainer, but my rose is a dud. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK). A striking colour. Seems to be healthy and of medium production. Is a tall grower. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 80 cm AB): 8 cm, cluster of 1-4, double, glowing orange, lots of bloom and a good repeat. Exhibition form with good substance. Has an upright growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must

mulch for winter protection. Centres are sometimes confused.

VIOLA LOUGHEED, Gr (Lougheed '97 CAN) (Pristine x Peter Frankenfeld). PB, deep rose/lighter base and reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

FLORIBUNDAS

BETTY BOOP (CENTENARY OF FEDERATION), F (Carruth '99) (Playboy x Picasso). RB, rosy/edged yellow at base, 6-12 petals, fruity fragrance, AARS '99. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): A nice colourful, single bloom in small clusters. Always has blooms. Healthy. Raven (1 yr 5 pls 50 cm AB): Semi-double, 7 cm, very long-lasting blooms. Red edged with yellow which ages to red-pink edged with white. Decorative form, good substance. A spreading growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Clusters of 1-3, a good repeat. A striking rose.

BLUEBERRY HILL, F (Carruth '99 int '97) (Crystalline x Playgirl). M, medium lilac/golden stamens, 5-11 petals, fragrant. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Semi-double, a heavy bloomer with a good repeat, clusters of 1-3, decorative form. Dark green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. I like the unusual mauve/blue colours. Good fragrance. Very disease-resistant for a purple rose as most are powdery mildew attractants.

BLUSHING BRIDE, F (Harkness '98). LP. No reports.

BOB GREAVES, F (Fryer '98). OB. No reports.

BRIDAL SHOWER, F (Zary '98) (Seedling x Sunflare). LP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (AK): Nice, constant blooms of light pink in small clusters. Can mildew.

BRILLIANT PINK ICEBERG (BRIGHT PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '99) (sport of Pink Iceberg). PB, deep pink, reverse white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 3 yrs 1' IL): Perhaps I need a lesson on how to grow 'BPI' – the parent 'Iceberg' was a good plant. I hung on to "hope" but the shovel took care of the hope in July. Funeral followed!! Raven (1 pl 3 yrs AB): Semi-double, bright pink with flush at centre, clusters of 5-7. Decorative form, good substance. Spreading growth habit with light green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Flowers age to nearly white. Same form and habit as 'Iceberg'.

COTILLION (PERFUME PERFECTION, SERENISSIMA), F (Zary '99 int '00) (Seedling x Shocking Pink). M, lavender, reverse pale lavender, 41 petals, intense sweet fragrance, Rome GM 1998, Australia GM and FA 2001. No reports.

EASY GOING, F (Harkness '99) (Livin' Easy sport). YB, deep gold apricot, reverse same, 26-30 petals, fruity fragrance. Decker (AK) Still a once-bloomer for me. Very healthy foliage. Raven (1 pl

2 yrs 60 cm AB): Double, 5 cm singles to small clusters. Decorative form with good substance. An upright growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Smaller flowers than I would like. Butter yellow colour.

EUREKA, F (Kordes '03) (Bernstein-Rose x Sunflare). AB, AARS 2003. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm AB): Double, 6 cm. Butter yellow with hints of orange. Ages from orange-yellow to butter yellow, to sun yellow. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with light green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Lots of bloom, good repeat.

FABULOUS!, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Iceberg x Sexy Remy). W, 40-50 petals, slight fragrance, Lyon GM 1997. Decker (AK): A very nice white in singles and small clusters. Healthy and always in bloom. Hardy for a Floribunda, especially on its own root.

FRAGRANT APRICOT, F (Zary '98 int '99) (Impatient x Amber Queen). AB, 26-40 petals, slight musk fragrance. Decker (AK): A very consistent bloomer all summer. Medium clusters. Rain-resistant. Some fragrance

FRANCOIS RABELAIS (RABELAIS), F (Meilland '98 int '96) [(MEIchanso x MEIfolio) x KORlima]. MR, 41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GEORGE BURNS (GEORGE BURNS CENTENNIAL), F (Carruth '96 int '97) (Calico x Roller Coaster). YB, striped red, cream and pink, 26-40 petals, moderate citrus fragrance. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 60 cm): Striped red and yellow turning red and white as it ages, double, clusters of 5-7. Decorative form with good substance. A spreading growth habit with light green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. An unusual colour combination. The flowers could last a little longer, but this one everyone admires.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, F (Harkness '96). OP, coral and/or salmon. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HARWOOD, F (Harkness '02). MP Adamson (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Opens double, but quickly turns into a single. Resembles a miniature rather than a Floribunda. Thin substance, a poor growth habit, average foliage. No disease. Hardiness unknown. Will give it another year and reserve assessment until then. So far a dud. Spring planted.

HONEYWOOD, F (Fryer '02). AB, orange apricot. Adamson (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Salmon pink-orange – Glowing. Double, pretty, fair repeat bloom. Form is not great with fair substance. Got a slow start. Sparse foliage, no disease. Rose was planted in the spring and got off to a slow start. I will wait to see what it does next year. I prefer Fall planting by far.

HOT COCOA (NUBIA), F (Carruth '02) ((Playboy X Altissimo) x

Living Easy). R, russet, smoky orange upper petal surface, deep rust reverse, moderate fragrance, AARS 2003. Latham (1 pl 1 yr med-tall rounded ON): A smoky-chocolate orange. Ruffled, double, 20-35 petals, moderate Old Rose scent. Decorative form, excellent substance. A bushy, vigorous growth habit with glossy green foliage. Some black spot. A unique colour – a great rose so far. A keeper, I hope. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 90 cm AB): Burnt orange colour, very unusual. Double, comes as singles, not a heavy bloomer. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Flowers could last longer.

IRISH HOPE, F (Harkness '98). LY. No reports.

JENNY'S ROSE, F (Cants '96). LP, (PB), soft pink with silver white reverse, very fragrant. Glasgow GM 2001. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 50 cm Japan): Semi-double, pointed buds opening to flat blooms, not very vigorous. Not enough foliage. Black spots. Overwinters with just snow cover. A perfectly charming rose of light pink with a faint wash of peach. Good scent, but there are so few of them and the overall growth is poor. I will hang on to her as long as she will hang on to me. Perhaps she is hinting at an ambition to be a pot plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARMALADE SKIES (TANGERINE DREAM), F (Meilland '99) ((Tamango x Parador) x Patricia). OB, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): A bright colour, small to medium clusters, fairly productive. Healthy. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 70 cm AB): Double, 7 cm, large clusters, heavy bloomer, good repeat. Decorative form with good substance, A low spreading growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. An unusual colour. Samarin (1 pl 2 yrs 1' BC): This has been a disappointing rose. It has sparse, diseased leaves and produced only a few stunted blooms. It is really struggling which may be the result of it being a weak plant. What ever the reason it is to be removed. The colour is cream edged in pink. Although not as floriferous as some, when it does produce blooms they are lovely. I won "Best in Show" with it.

MISS ADA, F (Pawlikowski '98 int '99) (Playgirl sport). LP, single bloom, 4-7 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 4 yrs 3' ON): Darker than light pink in my garden, single, wavy petals, reddish stamens, fades to pale pink. Excellent substance. A compact growth habit with glossy, dark green foliage. No disease, hardy with cover. A sport of 'Playgirl'; profuse blooms, quick repeat. One of my favourites.

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (SHINING HOPE), F (Zary '00). PB (MP), 25 petals, mild sweet fragrance. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs

AK): Lots of bloom in cycles in mostly medium clusters. A nice silvery-pink colour. Healthy. Some fragrance.

PHAB GOLD, F (Fryer '98). DY, rich fluorescent gold, little fragrance. No reports.

PINK ICEBERG (BLUSHING PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '95 int '97) (sport of Iceberg). PB, medium-pink blend, darkens in cool weather, 15-25 petals. No reports.

PRINCESS OF WALES (PRINCESSE de GALLES, THE PRINCESS OF WALES), F (Harkness '97). W. No reports.

RASPBERRY RIPPLE, F (int White Rose Nurseries '98). RB (striped). No reports.

ROYAL WEDDING, F (S) (Zary '98). AB, pink amber, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SCENTIMENTAL (STREET PARADE), F (Carruth '99 int '96) (Playboy x Peppermint Twist). RB (striped), 25-30 petals, very fragrant, AARS '97. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 1' QC): Red blend, striped. Decorative form with fair substance, mostly one per stem, a rather slow repeat. Upright growth habit with matt, medium green foliage. No disease. Covered for the winter. A first year plant so it is hard to evaluate. It didn't throw out new laterals so I will add extra fertilizer next spring. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 70 cm AB): Semi-double, 8 cm, white with a red edge, clusters of 4-5. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. A striking colour combination and it holds flowers longer than 'George Burns'. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SIMPLY MARVELOUS!, F (Zary '01 int '02) (Pink Polyanna x Arosedi). M, 30 petals, Old Rose fragrance. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs AK): A very healthy, very fragrant rose in small clusters this year. Needs staking. A nice medium mauve colour.

SORBET BOUQUET, F (Zary '00) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). PB, rose pink, reverse light yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs AK): A combination of vibrant colours. Small clusters. Always seems to be in bloom.

SUMMER SAMBA, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Sexy Remy x Summer Fashion). OP, (AB), apricot orange, 25-30 petals, moderate, sweet damask fragrance. No reports.

SUNSET BOULEVARD, F (HT) (Harkness '97) (Harold Macmillan x Fellowship). OP, rich rust, ROTY '97, Golden Prize City of Glasgow '98. No reports.

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

DIZZY HEIGHTS, LCI (Fryer '99 int '00). MR, bright red, reverse same, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs

5'-6' ON): Lovely red, very firm, 20-25 petals, 2-2.5" blooms. Decorative form, good solid substance. A spreading, not tall, growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease, hardy. My favourite climber. Only one year in the ground and it came through last year's winter and spring ice storm, which I'm told many older ones didn't. Love the flower, so far one to a stem but they last three weeks.

FOURTH OF JULY (CRAZY FOR YOU, HANABI), LC1 (Carruth '99) (Roller Coaster x Altissimo). RB, red/white stripes, 10-13 petals, AARS '99. Comeau (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' NS): Bright red with white stripes, semi-double, long-lasting., in small clusters. Good form and substance. Slow to grow. Healthy disease-free foliage. I hope it's hardy. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Medium to very large sprays on a 6-8' plant. Colourful, reminiscent of a fireworks starburst! Slow to repeat.

MALVERN HILLS, LC1 (R) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Seedling). YB (DY), coppery yellow, little fragrance. Broks (1 pl 2 yrs, 8' ON); Up to a dozen small blooms at the end of long stems, in clusters, long-lasting. Decorative form, good substance. Produces long thin canes with small, pointed leaves. No disease, excellent hardiness. Chambers (2 pls 3 yrs 6-8' ON): Pale yellow, large clusters of very small, double blooms produced on the ends of thin canes, slow repeat. Decorative form, fair substance. Throws longish canes but doesn't seem to produce laterals. Disease-resistant. Not sure it is very hardy. I was hoping that this would behave more like a rambler than it seems to be doing. Clarke (2 pls 3 yrs 10' ON): Small double clusters, 26-40 petals, repeats later in the summer. Decorative form, fair substance. Produces long canes. Disease-resistant. No extra winter protection, but lots of dieback. Classified as Deep Yellow, but more of a cream. Colour of the blooms looks "washed out". Bloom size smaller than expected. Lots of foliage with only small clusters of blooms – a real disappointment.

PENNY LANE, LC1 (Harkness '98). AB, buff, nice fragrance, ROTY 1998. No reports.

SHRUBS

ANTIQUE ARTISTRY, S (Clements '00). AB, yellow/buff/apricot. No reports.

APPLEBLOSSOM FLOWER CARPET (MAREVA) (SOMMERMELODIE), S (Ge) (Noack '97). MP (LP), no fragrance. No reports.

BARBARA AUSTIN, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Fair Bianca x Seedling). LP, blush pink, 73 petals, moderate fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1.4 m AB): Lots of flowers in spring. decorative form, fair

substance. Upright growth habit with light green foliage. Gets powdery mildew. Must mulch for winter protection. Blooms only once per year. Palest pink.

BE-BOP, S (Carruth '03) (Santa Claus x R. soulieana derivative). RB (DP), light red with a large yellow eyezone upper, yellow reverse, single (4-11 petals), slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 60 cm AB): Pink-red with a yellow centre aging more pink with a white centre. Single, 7 cm, clusters of 15-25, tons of blooms. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth habit with mid-green foliage. Touch of powdery mildew. Must mulch for winter protection. Full of flowers. They do shatter and fall off though. Good repeat.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN, S (Austin '02) (Charles Austin x unnamed seedling). OR, red with a touch of orange, 41+ petals, intense fragrance, fruity. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 70 cm BC): Light red, 8 cm, double, one per stalk, scented. Tall shrub. Performed vigorously during initial year, good repeat blooms.

BERING RENAISSANCE (BERING, ELEANOR), S (Poulsen '97). M, lavender and purple, 25+ petals, heavily perfumed. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 30 cm Japan): Mauve. Almost no bloom, poor substance. No growth!! Black spots. Survived winter with just snow cover. In two summers I have seen almost no growth, and almost no flowers. The rare bloom was similar in colour to Blue Moon and had a lovely fragrance, but was usually spoiled by weather. Since it just sat and cringed through its first summer in my garden, I transferred it to a pot in spring, but it has shown no increased will to live. Although I am most reluctant to give up on something that isn't legally dead, this one is, in my mind, already an ex-rose.

CAMROSE, S (Twomey '96). LP (MP), light pink/darker pink reverse, 28 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CELINA (SUNSHINE) (YELLOW FLOWER CARPET), S (Gc) (Noack '97). DY. ADR 1999. No reports.

CÉLINE DION, S (F) (Williams '00 int Quebec '01, internationally '02) (Fifth Avenue x Tropicana). OB, Brilliant orange-red blending to an amber gold centre, single. No reports.

CHARITY (CHARITY 97), S (Austin '94 int '97). YB, soft apricot yellow, 90+ petals, strong myrrh fragrance. No reports.

CHARLES DARWIN, S (Austin '01 int '02) (Seedling x Seedling). MY (DY), 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC, S ('96). DP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CLAUDIA CARDINALE, S (Guillot-Massad '97). MY (DY). No reports.

CORVEDALE, S (Austin '02) (Charles Rennie Mackintosh x

unnamed seedling). PB (MP), 26-46 petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 1 m BC): A distinctive pink. Single, 8 cm, 3 per stem, scented. Tall shrub. Performed very well during initial year, good repeat blooms.

COUNTESS CELESTE (CORAL PALACE) (IMAGINATION) (PEACH CASTLE) (VIKING PRINCESS), S (Poulsen '99 'int '97) (Queen Margrethe x Seedling). OP, coral pink, reverse same, 41 petals, moderate fragrance, old fashioned form. No reports.

CROCUS ROSE, S (CITY OF TIMARU) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Golden Celebration). W (AB), 41 petals, mild tea fragrance. Broks (2 pls 2 yrs 3-4' ON): Small creamy flowers, one per stem, opens quickly and then the petals drop – not long-lasting at all. Light fragrance. Decorative form with good substance. Long thin canes with small foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A pretty flower – not prolific, only a few flowers per plant and the petals don't last. McLean (3 pls 3 yrs 60 cm BC): Apricot rapidly turning to cream. Double, 6-8 cm scented blooms, 1-3 per stem. Without winter protection, survived Vancouver's winter. Excellent performer, good repeat blooms. I had one bush (purchased) planted August 2002 and 2 grafts (my own) at 1 m planted November 2002 and April 2003 and all have flowered splendidly.

CROWN PRINCESS MARGARETA, S (Austin '99 int '00). AB, Bright apricot-orange, 120 petals, intense fruity fragrance. No reports.

DE MONTARVILLE, S (Dr. Svejda, int. Dr. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada int '97 - Explorer Series) MP, dark red bud opens medium pink, 26 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (AK): Both myself and the City (Anchorage) Rose Garden had winterkill on this variety – it is a very nice rose and we will replace it.

ENGLAND'S ROSE (LUDLOW CASTLE), S (Austin '95 int '99) W (AB), flowers pale apricot, 118 petals, tea fragrance. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): White– starts out pale apricot and fades to white. Very full, cupped blooms. Dark green, glossy foliage. Black spots. Hardy with soil cover. Now called 'Ludlow Castle'. I planted it into garden last fall and it was slow to recover after a severe winter. Strong fragrance. Hope it is better next year. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Pretty apricot/yellow blend, soft colour fades. Fragrant. blooms are flat and fluffy with good substance. An upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Very little disease. Good hardiness. I'd like more vigorous growth.

FALSTAFF, S (Austin '99 int '00). DR, dark crimson turning to purple, 105 petals. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 4' ON): DR, a lovely dark maroon. Full, cupped form with good substance. Dark green, glossy foliage. Hardy with soil cover. Put it in the garden last fall, severe

winter almost killed it, but it is recovering well. I really like this colour, so am babying it along. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): A good dark red, full fluffy bloom, good fragrance. Flat Old Garden Rose form with good substance. Upright growth, shiny, dark green foliage. Very little disease and good hardiness. Growing well for a recently planted shrub.

FIRST LIGHT, S (Devor '98) (Bonica x Ballerina). LP, clear pink, burgundy stamens, single 5-7 petals, spicy fragrance, AARS '98. No reports.

FLORENCE DELATTRE, S (Guillot-Massad int '97) M, grey-mauve. No reports.

GEOFF HAMILTON, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Heritage x seedling). MP, 108 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

HELENA RENAISSANCE (HELENA), S (Olesen '97). LP, 25+ petals, strong fragrance. Belfast Fragrance Award (R.J. Frizzel Memorial Award) 1998, Nantes Fragrance Award 1997. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 80 cm Japan): So few bloom's I don't remember what they look like! Poor substance. Just one stick grew. Black spots. Survived winter with just snow cover. Like Bering Renaissance, this sulked through its first summer, so I transferred it to a pot where it did no better. In two summers almost no growth and very few blooms. Only one of my three Renaissance series – Clair Renaissance (1995)– grew well enough to maintain a place in the garden.

HOPE FOR HUMANITY, S (Collicutt & Davidson, Agriculture Canada '96 int '98—Parkland Series—named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society). DR, Blood red, very dark red, 15-25 petals, slightly fragrant, hardy in Zone 3a. No reports.

JAMES GALWAY, S (LCI) (Austin '01 int '00) (Heritage x Seedling). LP (MP), very double, fragrant. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 5' ON): Medium pink, lighter on the edge. Full form with good substance. Only an average amount of bloom so far. Tall growth habit, dark green foliage. Little disease. Hardy with soil covering. A big healthy plant,. I hope for better blooms next year. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): DP, pretty bloom with a flat, fluffy centre. Good substance. Fragrant. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease, good hardiness. It is still settling in, but looking good.

JANET A. WOOD, S (Jalbert '96 CAN). RB, 5 petals, single. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JOAN FONTAINE, S (Clements '96). W, soft flesh pink opening creamy white, touch of amber in centre, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

KALEIDOSCOPE, S (F) (Walden '99) (Pink Pollyanna x

Rainbow's End). M, mauve-tan, 25-30 petals, light fragrance, AARS 1999. Clausen (2 pls 3 yrs 2.5' IL): Pink blend – hard to describe the colour. Garden type decorative bloom. Average growth habit with small, dark leaves. No disease, very good hardiness. I received these plants for evaluating for the AARS test garden. Perhaps not my favourite shrub, but they will remain in my garden for their unique colour.

KATERYNA, S (Clements '96). MP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

KNOCK OUT (PURPLE MEIDILAND), S (Radler '99 int '00). RB (LR), 5-11 petals, single, slight tea fragrance, AARS 2000. ADR 2002. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 4' IL): RB, sort of a raspberry red. Decorative form. Never without blooms during the growing season – adds colour to the rose garden. Grows as wide as it is tall with attractive, dark green foliage. Not prone to diseases, and hardiness is very good in our open, Plains country. Wow! What a shrub. I wish more readers of the CRS would send in reports on good cultivars. The Clearing House is valuable information for all rose growers. Langille (1 pl 1 yr 3' NS): Dark pink, fair substance, good growth habit and substance. No disease. A carefree rose, constant, numerous blooms until the end of October. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 50 cm AB): Rose-red aging to mauve. Single, 7 cm clusters of 2-6. Decorative form with good substance. A spreading growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Nearly always has some flowers.

MARIE-VICTORIN, S (K) (Agriculture Canada '99 int '98 - Explorer Rose) (Arthur Bell x (R. kordesii x Max Graf)). PB (LP), deep peach bud to pale peach to pink, 38 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): I have this rose planted in a bad spot, so production was not there. I am moving it to a new bed with other climber types. Freeman (1 pl 4 yrs 10' ON): Apricot buds open to pink blooms. Beautiful buds open to flat blooms. Growth habit – Wow! Very little disease. EXCELLENT hardiness. Last year it didn't stop blooming all season. This year the repeat was quite sporadic. Give this one lots of room – really a small climber.

MARTINE GUILLOT, S (Guillot-Massad '96). W, cream-apricot. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARY MAGDALENE, S (Austin '99 int '98) (seedling x seedling). PB (AB), 41 petals, intense myrrh fragrance. No reports.

MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE, S (Austin '97 int '96). LP, soft pink/lighter pink reverse, 40 petals, old rose fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISS ALICE, S (Austin '01 int '00) (Mary Rose x Seedling). LP, peach to pale pink, 41 petals, old rose fragrance. Brooks (1 pl 2 yrs 2'

ON): Light pink, small, many petals. Blooms in June, none since. Decorative form, poor substance. Small, low bush with dull green leaves. Some black spot. Not a very healthy plant, leaves are browned, growth poor, few flowers. Chambers (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Very pretty. Dark pink buds open to 3" blush pink blooms that are lighter towards the edge. Flat, decorative form with fair substance. A short plant and flowers have weak necks, little disease. I like the colour and blooms have a nice fragrance.

MORDEN SNOW BEAUTY (MORDEN SNOWBEAUTY), S (Davidson & Collicutt, Agriculture Canada '98 - Parkland Series). W, single, 5-9 petals, light fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 6' QC): White and pink, single, a continuous bloomer. Grows to 6'. Good foliage. No disease. Very hardy. Plants are on their own roots and are terrific here in Quebec. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Healthy foliage, but plant is slow growing – maybe too much competition. Large, clear white, almost single blooms. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Single, blooms in clusters. Excellent hardiness. A lovely plant in the landscape. I'm impressed and I'm not usually a big "singles" fan. Absolutely hardy and carefree. Ouellette (2 pls 5 yrs 3' QC): White, slightly wavy semi-double blooms in clusters of 5 or 6. Opens flat, good substance. Upright bushy growth with medium green foliage. No disease, hardiness is excellent. Lacks fragrance (if any very faint!). I have increased it by rooting cuttings as it will make a good, low hedge. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 1 m AB): Single, 8 cm, clusters of 3-4. Decorative form, good substance. Good growth habit, light green foliage. Touch of powdery mildew. Hardiness is excellent. I like this rose more every year in spite of the fact that I don't like white! One of their better introductions.

MORDEN SUNRISE, S (Davidson, Agriculture Canada '99 int '00 - Parkland Series). YB, apricot buds, yellow blend, semi-double. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 2' QC): Pale yellow, single. Poor growth and foliage. I am hoping that it didn't get enough water this dry year – own root plant. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): Golden yellow and orange, single. Good substance. Black spots. Good hardiness. My last bush was tiny and I trampled it to death. This one is still pretty small and doesn't bloom much., but the flower is lovely. Maybe it just needs more tender loving care than I usually give my roses. Ouellette (1 pl 2 yrs 2.25' QC): Yellow blend, single, slightly wavy petals, long-lasting. Open form with good substance. A short, compact bush with glossy, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is excellent. Plenty of blooms but fewer at repeat as we approached the hot days of summer. Love the colour – yellow and peach draws people's attention.

NICOLAS, S (Agriculture Canada '96 - Explorer Series). MR, 18-

20 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Fluorescent red, 7 cm, semi-double, clusters of 6-8. Decorative form, good substance. A spreading growth habit with mid-green foliage. No disease. Excellent hardiness. A nice small rose, fair repeat. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAUL BOCUSE, S (Guillot-Massad '97). AB, fragrant. No reports.

PILLOW FIGHT, S (Carruth '99, int '00) (Pink Pollyanna x Gourmet Popcorn). W, 17-25 petals, intense honey and rose fragrance. No reports.

RED FLOWER CARPET (ALCANTARA) (RED HEIDETRAUM) (RED VELVET) (VELVET FLOWER CARPET) (VESUVIA), S (Gc) (Noack '01 int '00). MR. No reports.

REGINA LOUISE, S (Clements '99). LP, apricot-white/deep pink stamens, myrrh fragrance, semi-double. No reports.

ROCKIN' ROBIN, S (Carruth '99 int '97) (Bonica x Roller Coaster). RB (striped), 40 petals, light apple fragrance. No reports.

ROYAL AMBER, S (Clements '00). AB, amber and yellow. No reports.

SCEPTER'D ISLE, S (Austin '97 int '96). LP, soft pink, shading to pretty pink on outer petals, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SNOWBELT (CASSIE), S (Pol) (Jerabek '97) (seedling x seedling). W, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance.

SOPHY'S ROSE, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Prospero x seedling). RB (LR), red-purple, 82 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SOURIRE ROSE, S (HMsk) (Lens '00 int '96). LP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

STARRY NIGHT, S (Gc) (Orard '02) (Anisley Dickson x R. wichurana). W, single, 5 petals, mild fragrance. AARS 2002. Samarin (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' BC): This pretty groundcover shrub grows well near the ocean, which is about 3' away. It survives windy and drought conditions very well. It creeps along the ground covered with lovely, dainty white, single blooms in clusters. A real star in our garden.

TEASING GEORGIA, S (Austin '98) (Charles Austin x seedling). YB (MY), 110 petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (2 pls 3 yrs 60 cm BC): A distinct yellow, 8 cm, double, scented blooms, 1-3 per stem. Shrub form. Without protection survived Vancouver winters. Splendid performer, good repeat blooms. I have one bush (purchased June '01) and one standard (my own) grafted at 1.0 m (planted in March '02) and they are equally pleasing.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, S (Austin '99 int '98) (The

Squire x seedling). DR, dark crimson red, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 1.2 m AB): Rose-red, 8 cm, very double, clusters of 3-5. Decorative form, fair substance. Upright growth, mid-green foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Excellent, lots of bloom— stems need staking as they can't bear all the weight of the very large, ball of flowers.

THE GIFT, S (Pol) (Demits '81, int '00) W. No reports.

TUMBLING WATERS, S (Gc) (Poulsen '98). W (LP). No reports.

WHAT A PEACH, S (Warner '01 int '02) (Laura Ford x Sweet Magic). AB, apricot, strong fragrance. Raven (1 pl 1 yr AB): Peach with a yellow flush at the base. Clusters of 4-6, 4 cm, double. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with mid-green, small foliage. No disease. Must mulch for winter protection. Very small flowers! They don't last long and shatter on ageing. So difficult to keep the bush neat as the petals have to be picked up all the time. All and all a disappointment.

WILLIAM BOOTH, S (K) (Agriculture Canada, '99 - Explorer Series). MR (LR), deep red bud changes to medium red, fades to light red, 5 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Tends to sprawl. Would be good growing over a fence. Has medium-large, very colourful blooms. Mine is still in a pot. It must be hardy as pot is not.

WILLIAM MORRIS, S (Austin '99 int '98) (Abraham Darby x seedling). AB, apricot blend, reverse light pink, 120 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 2000, S (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x The Dark Lady). MR (DR), purplish red, 41 petals, strong old rose fragrance. No reports.

MINIATURES/MINI-FLORAS

ABSOLUTELY, Min (Saville '98). YB, pale to medium yellow/dusting of apricot pink/reverse lighter, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): A very prolific bloomer and an attractive colour. Can mildew.

ACE OF DIAMONDS, Min (Bridges '98). MR, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

AMBER SUNSET, Min (Mander '96' CAN). OB, orange with a dark-yellow reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 2' IL): An orange/yellow combination. Like many good roses, no fragrance. Most blooms have exhibition form with average substance. Good growth habit with medium green foliage. Must spray. Hardiness is very good. 'Amber' sits on the northwest corner of the bed exposed to cold winds and up to -20 F below. Stanton (2

pl 6 yrs 1' ON): Star-shaped, bright colour. Decorative form with good substance. Compact growth, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. A strong grower. Usually in bloom. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AMY GRANT, MinFl (Tucker '98 int '99). LP, light pink/white. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): Very large blooms of white/light pink. A continual bloomer. Healthy.

AUNTIE LOUISE, Min (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Orange Honey X Sexy Remy). OB, orange upper, lighter orange reverse, amber yellow with orange shades, full, 26-46 petals, slight fragrance. Freeman (1 pl 3 yrs 6" ON): Amber, HT form, one to a stem. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A very pretty mini that seems hardier than many others. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Yellow blend, small, pretty, 25 petals, not much scent. Decorative form. bushy growth with small, dark green foliage. Some black spot. I like this little one but want to see it another year, if it survives.

AUTUMN SPLENDOR (COTLANDS ROSE), MinFl (M. Williams '99). YB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '99. No reports.

BABY BOOMER, Min (Benardella '03 int '01) (Ivory Beauty x Kristin). MP (LP), medium pink, lighter pink reverse, 16-22 petals, mild fragrance, AoE 2003. Decker (2 pls 1 yr AK): The nicest of the new minis – a grower. Nice colour and lots of blooms. Tall.

BAMBINO, Min (Micro-mini) (Saville '97). OR, red-orange, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 10" ON): Orange-red, bright colour, always in bloom. Good substance. Dark green, tiny foliage. Touch of black spot. Hardy with cover. A great little rose.

BEHOLD, Min (Saville '96 int '97). MY, bright yellow/lighter reverse, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. Decker (3 pls 5 yrs AK): Bright, medium yellow, heavy substance. Holds its colour a long time. HT-shaped blooms,. Healthy. My favourite yellow.

BEST FRIENDS, Min (Bridges '02) (Hot Tamale x unknown seedling). OB, yellow reverse, AoE 2002. Decker (1 pl 1 yrs AK): A bright orange and yellow with lots of bloom. Seems healthy.

BRITTANY'S GLOWING STAR (AMBER STAR), Min (Mander & Pazdzierski '99 CAN). OB (AB), amber orange/reverse golden yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, sport of Glowing Amber. Broks (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): OB, bright buds, flowers fade to a soft yellow and orange. Large, star-shaped blooms, petals curve to pointed tips, one per stem. Exhibition form with good substance. Doesn't win in competition – Judges don't seem to like the star shape. Upright, tall growing with medium green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. An excellent rose, lots of blooms – over 30 on one bush in June. Very disease-resistant. Long-lasting

whether cut or left on the bush.

BUBBLES, Min (Gc) (Fryer '98) MP. No reports.

CACHET, MinFl (Tucker '97). W, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 14" IL): White, large bloom, 35 petals, slight fragrance. Very, very good form and substance. If you like white minis this is the one. Upright growth with semi-glossy foliage. Some mildew. Hardiness is very good. I have seen many good 'Cachets' in other gardens but mine is a slow-developing dud. I have relocated it twice to no avail. Sometimes there is not an answer to these problems, so I will order a new one from Bridges. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Large, white blooms with healthy foliage. Tends to sprawl.

CAROLINA LADY, Min (M. Williams '00). MR. No reports.

CHLOE'S STAR (CHLOE), Min (Pazdzierski '02 int '03) (Sport of 'Brittany's Glowing Star'). MY, double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 22" ON): A nice little yellow, decorative form, solid substance. Bushy growth with dark green foliage. Black spots. I like this one, a nice little plant. It was hard hit by lack of rain this year. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): A pretty yellow, high-centred, good substance. Compact growth with medium green foliage. Mildews. It is pretty and it did well in a pot.

CL. RAINBOW'S END, Min (O'Brien '98). (sport of Rainbow's End) YB, bright yellow edged scarlet, reverse lighter, 25-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 9' IL): Yellow blend with red edges. Very attractive, well-shaped blooms, in clusters. Grows well. Medium green foliage. Black spots easily. Mine is protected for the winter. A very nice climber. I do not baby my roses in the winter. To assure winter survival, make sure your roses are healthy and free from fungal problems. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Pretty blooms but only once per summer for me. Some mildew.

CONSTELLATION, Min (Saville '00). W. No reports.

CORAL REEF, MIN (MINI-MOSS) (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Dresden Doll x Silver Jubilee). MP, medium pink, rich coral colouring, full, 26-40 petals, heavily mossed buds, scented moss, sticky, slight fragrance. No reports.

DAINTY BOUQUET, Min (Laver '94 int '96 CAN). MP, clear pink, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DANIELLE, MIN (Brown '97 CAN) (Holstein '87 x Seedling). MP, 26-46 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

DAZZLER, Min (Kelly '97 int '98). YB, White/red edge/yellow base, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): A striking colour combination. Fair repeat bloom. Can mildew.

DIANA FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '96 CAN). LP, slight fragrance.

Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 1' ON): Good colour, lots of bloom, repeats well. Exhibition form with good substance. An upright growth habit with shiny green leaves. Black spots. Hardiness is good. It died this summer. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DORIS MORGAN, Min (Bridges '02) (Jennifer x Purple Dawn). DP, deep pink, light pink and white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance, AoE 2003. Clausen (6 pls 1 yr 2' IL): A new mini that has made many appearances on the show table. Excellent form with very good substance. A very good growth habit with beautiful, dark green foliage. A touch of black spot. Doris Morgan will make history as a garden and an exhibition rose. My what a wonderful rose to work with. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): Very nice colour and form. Seems healthy.

DOUBLE GOLD, MinFl (White '03) (((Zorina x Baby Katie) x June Laver) x Old Glory). YB (DY), yellow blend, light yellow and golden-yellow upper, reverse same, 26-40 petals, strong rose fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): Some fragrance. The blooms have too many petals for our cool, wet Augusts. It balls and hangs its head.

EVERGLO, Min (Laver '98 CAN). OR. No reports.

FALL FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, striped, orange-red/splashes of yellow, 32 petals. Broks (1 pl 3 yrs 18" ON): Deep red with a yellow stripe. Buds are bright red and yellow – fades to beige. As single blooms, an interesting colour but it fades. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth with medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. Great in June and July, but black spot hit it and defoliated it by the end of August. It struggled, but produced blooms in the fall. Don't know if it will survive. Somerville (2 pls 2 yrs 20" ON): Lovely HT bud opens flat, lasts a long time. Exhibition form, solid substance. An upright growth habit with medium green foliage. Black spots. Good rose. I don't spray and it dropped its leaves because of black spot, but it came right back. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 1' ON): Red/yellow stripe, quite different. Decorative form and good substance. A compact growth habit with small, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. It produces a lot of blooms, which is great even though I don't always like the colour.

FANCY POTLUCK, Min (Laver '98 CAN). DR, 35-40 petals. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 1' ON): A good red, decorative form with good substance. Not prolific, but steady. Compact growth and small, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A good red mini, and there do not seem to be many of them.

FLOWER POWER, Min (MinFl) (Fryer '98). OB. No reports.

GALA, Min (Saville '99 int '00) (High Jinks x Seedling). DP, 17-

25 petals, no fragrance. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs AK): A nice cerise pink with lots of blooms. Quite prolific.

GIZMO (GISMO), Min (Carruth '98) (Carrot Top x Little Artist). OB, scarlet orange with a white eye, 4-11 petals, single, slight apple fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Seems to improve each year. More single blooms, a bright colour. Trim (1 pl 4 yrs 1' AB): Beautiful scarlet-orange with a white eye. Large single bloom, decorative form, excellent substance. A vigorous growth habit, with medium-dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. This mini rose is a larger bush and has larger flowers than most. Has very bushy, dense foliage with continual bloom. Very striking colour. I would highly recommend this rose.

GLOWING AMBER, Min (Mander '96 CAN). RB, scarlet red/deep yellow reverse/yellow centre, 35 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (6 pls 5 yrs 3' IL): A red blend with some yellow. My remarks are "ditto" to all the other positive comments. Excellent form and very good substance. Has an outstanding growth habit with top quality foliage. Must be sprayed. Very hardy. Thanks George for a great cultivar. 'Glowing Amber' seems to do well in different soil types. Mostly one bloom to a stem with attractive, glossy foliage. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): Always has blooms. Striking colour combination. Does mildew. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 15'-18' ON): Very bright colours – striking plant. Star-shaped form, good substance. Spreading growth habit with medium green foliage. Some mildew, hardy. A good exhibition rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRADUATION DAY, Min (MinFI) (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (Thelma's Glory x Sexy Remy). AB, apricot upper, apricot reverse, very double, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 14' ON): Apricot-pink, good exhibition form, tall, medium green foliage. No disease. Hardy with soil covering. One of the better larger minis. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs ON): Pretty, soft apricot-pink. Nice scent. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Good hardiness. Planted in the ground this year, vigorous and healthy.

HEAVEN SCENT PINK, Min (Jalbert '96 int '97 CAN). LP, soft pink, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Stanton (2 pls 6 yrs 15" ON): A pretty colour, fragrant. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A very appealing rose.

HEIDI PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). MP, coral pink/cream to green petal bases. No reports.

HIGH FLIGHT, Min (Harkness, int White Rose Nurseries, '01). W, tinged with green. No reports.

HILDE, Min (Benardella '99 int '01) (Figurine x Kristin). RB(PB), white with red washing, reverse ivory, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (3 pls 1 yr 15" IL): Large, HT form blooms on a hardy plant. Lovely high-centred blooms with very nice substance. Needs to grow taller. Dark green foliage. Good disease-resistance. I am hoping to get more height to my 'Hildes' next season as the plant tends to sprawl. I am starting to bud my miniatures onto multiflora rootstock. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs AK): Slow to establish. a very nice pink with some white. Some fragrance.

INNOCENCE, Min (Saville '97). W, pure ivory white, 26-41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

IVORY FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN): W, near ivory, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 15' ON): Pretty, exhibition form, good substance. A compact bush with small, dark green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good. Very attractive in bloom, too bad there is not more.

JERRY-O, Min (Saville '98). MR, light red, 25 petals, intense fragrance. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs AK): Fragrant. Deep pink opening flat to show the yellow centre.

JESLYN, Min (Bridges '00 int '01). LY. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 16" IL): Light yellow to offwhite, the same colour as 'Luis Desamero'. Can be exhibition but not quite. Average substance. Growth is slow in the spring. Nice, dark green foliage. Black spots. Questionable hardiness. I believe 'Fairhope' is one of the parents, but it isn't as vigorous as 'Fairhope'. 'Jeslyn' has a beautiful, long, clear bud.

JILLY JEWEL (BENARDELLA'S PEARL), Min (Benardella '03 int '96). PB, light pink, flushed darker upper, soft pink reverse, medium, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Excellent rose!!! Icy pink blooms with HT form. Prolific. Healthy. One of my favourites. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LEMON GEMS, Min (Walden '99). MY, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '00. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Opens and fades quickly. Fair bloom production.

LITTLE PINKIE, Min (Micro-mini) (Moore '00), MP, very double. No reports.

LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER, Min (Tucker '98). MY, medium yellow/reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. No reports.

LOVE KNOT, Min (CIMin) (Warner '99 int '00) (Laura Ford x Ingrid Bergman). MR, bright red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Deep red velvet blooms, 25 petals. Exhibition form with good substance. Tall, dark green foliage. Hardy with leaves for cover. Will know more next year. Looks promising. Somerville (2 pls 2 yrs 5' ON): Beautiful, velvet red

exhibition blooms, 20-27 petals. Exhibition form with strong solid substance. Tall, dark green foliage. A little black spot, hardy. Not as many flowers as I would like but they are spectacular when they come.

MARGARET LAVER, Min (Laver '01 int '99 CAN). W. Graber (3 pls 3 yrs 12" ON): Cream coloured, lots of sprays, good repeat. Exhibition form with good substance. Dark green foliage, some black spot. Hardy with cover. Looks great in a hanging basket. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Creamy, a good size, scented. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth, dark green foliage. No disease. hardiness is good. It is under a Magnolia, I'm told to choose which one I want more.

MARILYN WELLAN, Min (Moe '99 int '01) (Sheri Anne x Wistful). LP, apricot/ reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 18" IL): Classified as light pink, but my plant is more white. Nice, attractive decorative blooms with average substance. A good repeater. Good growth habit and nice foliage. Can black spot. Needs a little extra winter protection. Named after a great lady. Marilyn is President of the American Rose Society and a great inspiration to everyone.

MERLOT (SPARKLE BERRY), Min (Benardella '02) (Figurine x seedling). RB, dark red upper, coated white reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2002. Clausen (3 pls 1 yr 24" IL): A dark red with a white reverse. Very shapely, well-formed, colourful blooms with very good substance. Grew well in pots. Glossy, dark green foliage. Good disease-resistance. A 2002 Award of Excellence winner. Slight fragrance.

MICHEL CHOLET, MIN (Jacobs '00) (Prima Donna x San Jose Sunshine). AB, dark rich apricot, slight fragrance, AoE 2001. No reports.

MISS FLIPPINS, Min (Tucker '97). MR, medium red/deep pink reverse, 25-35 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (26 pls 5 yrs 24"-30" IL): Medium red with a lighter reverse. Double, long red attractive buds. Always in bloom and can be a show winner with a little grooming. HT form with average to good substance. Very bushy with well-balanced foliage. Can black spot. Excellent hardiness. I praise this cultivar very much. To me it is the best red miniature on the market. Decker (2 pl 5 yrs AK): Exhibition type, does mildew. Nice colour. High centres hold a long time. Graber (O pls ON): This was a great rose but I couldn't keep it alive.

MISTRAL PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). Medium yellow. No reports.

MIXED EMOTIONS, Min (Jalbert CAN '03). RB, red and pink, striped. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 15" ON): Red and pink mixed.

Striped, interesting colour. Opens flat with firm substance. Small plant with small, light green foliage. Black spots. I am reserving opinion until next year. I like it but the plant didn't do well and may not survive the winter.

MOONLIGHT AND ROSES, Min (Bridges '98). M, light lavender with rosy edges, darker lavender and lavender overlay, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (6 pls 4 yrs 12" IL): My 'Moonlight and Roses' are going to rose heaven. this year they had no get-up-and-grow. I will have Bridges send me something new. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Not one of my favourites – too dark in colour and contrasting colour. Mildews.

NEON COWBOY, Min (Carruth '02 int '03) (Emily Louise x (Playboy x

Little Artist). RB, red with a yellow on upper petal surface, yellow reverse, single, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): Another bright single with lots of blooms. Needs spraying for mildew.

OLD COUNTRY CHARM, Min (M. Williams '96). PB, pink with salmon, 30-35 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ORANGE PATIO WONDER, Min (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (Orange Honey x Sexy Raxy). OB, orange upper, light orange reverse, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15"-18" ON): Good colour, a pretty orange. Decorative form with good substance. A spreading growth habit with dark green foliage. Some mildew. Hardiness is good. It grows well but in its location doesn't bloom much.

OVERNIGHT SCENTSATION, MinFl (Saville '97). MP, pinky-mauve, very fragrant. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Tall for a mini and large blooms. Very fragrant. Not rain-resistant.

PACIFIC SERENADE, Min (Saville '97 int '98). DY, deep yellow fading to medium yellow, 15-25 petals, thornless, fragrant. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Fairly large blooms, mostly singles, some fragrance. Blooms too heavy for the stems. Mildews.

PAINTER'S TOUCH, Min (Laver '98 CAN). YB, rich golden yellow, petals edged in red. No reports.

PEACH DELIGHT, MinFl (Saville '02) (Sequoia Gold x Harmony). AB, peach upper, pale apricot reverse, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): Some fragrance and seemingly healthy. Too many petals to open well in our climate. A nice colour.

PEACH FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). OP, orange pink, creamy reverse, gold centres, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (2 pls 5 yrs 15" QC): Orange-pink with a cream reverse. Attractive small blooms, 35 petals, HT form which holds well. Bushy growth

habit with shiny, dark green foliage. Some black spot, excellent hardiness. Blooms are long-lasting with a good petal count. A hot, dry summer slowed it down. Stanton (1 pls 6 yrs 12" ON): Very pretty, soft coral pink. Exhibition form with good substance. Bushy growth with shiny, dark green foliage. Some mildew. Hardiness is good. This one, like its sister 'Ivory Festival', is a notably pretty mini.

PINK PATIO WONDER, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (seedling x Sexy Remy). MP, medium pink, full, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PINK STRIKE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). LP. Stanton (2 pls 3 yrs 8"-10" ON): A pretty pink. Exhibition form with good substance. Compact growth habit with small, medium green foliage. Mildews. Fair hardiness. Pretty when it blooms, but not a strong grower.

PURPLE SUNSET, Min (Mander '92 int '96 CAN). M, bicolor purple/cream reverse. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PZAZZ, MinFl (Poulsen '96). RB, striped. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 50 cm Japan): Red and white. Semi-double with good substance and good rebloom. Compact plant with shiny, small foliage. Can get black spot. 'Pzazz' is a bright rose of cream splashed with deep nonsense red on a small healthy plant. It has a light but pleasant wild rose scent. I keep mine in a pot at the front gate where it has provoked many compliments from passers-by. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RALPH MOORE, Min (Saville '99). MR, dark velvet red/lighter red reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2000. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Slow to start and recycle. Mildews.

REAH NICOLE, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Loving Touch x Kristen). PB, pink blend, pink, cream upper, pink-cream reverse, full, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Brooks (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): Pink with a cream centre. Large, 2" diameter blooms, 25 petals. No fragrance. Exhibition form with good substance. Bushy plant with shiny, medium green foliage. Some black spot. Very pretty blooms. Suffered from black spot in late fall. Produced lots of buds in October! Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 20" ON): Pink with a cream centre, 20-25 petals, very showy. Exhibition form with good substance. Tall not bushy with glossy, dark green foliage. Black spots. Its first year. I like it, not too many blooms as yet. I'm sure it will do better when established. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): Pretty pink, not prolific. Decorative form with good substance. Compact plant with medium green foliage. Mildews. New one to me. It didn't perform as well as I had hoped.

RED PATIO WONDER (RED PATIO), MinFl (Jalbert '99 CAN). MR, dark red. No reports.

RED SCENTSATION, Min (White '03) (Taxi x ((Party Girl x Sparks) x New Zealand)). MR, medium red upper, reverse same streaked with burgundy, 17-25 petals, very fragrant. Decker (2 pls 1 yr AK): Dark red, very fragrant, rather tall grower, mildews badly.

RIVERDANCE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium pink/cream stripes. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Medium pink with white stripes, perfect HT form, excellent substance. Black spots. A lovely mini and it seems to survive even when I step on it by mistake. Stanton (2 pls 6 yrs 10"-12" ON): A really pretty stripe. Decorative form, good substance. Compact plant with small, medium green foliage. Mildews. Hardiness is good. I like this really pretty stripe a lot.

RUBY BABY, Min (Christopher '01) (sport of 'Hot Tamale'). RB (OR). Clausen (6 pls 3 yrs 18" IL): Orange-red. Most blooms one per stem, well-formed, enough petals for exhibition. Classy form with good substance. All my plants are uniform with balance, dark green foliage. Plants remain clean and the hardiness is very good. My wintering method is compost around the plant. I do not baby my roses – a rose free from black spot and mildew has a good chance of winter survival.

SEATTLE SCENTSATION, Min (Saville '96). PB, yellow, apricot base and mauve pink, 15-25 petals, thornless, very fragrant. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs AK): Very fragrant. I treat this as an annual as it doesn't like being stored. Mildews – but the fragrance!!! (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SERENE BOUQUET, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium to dark pink/white reverse, nice fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 12" ON): Mostly sprays, some scent. Decorative form with good substance. Upright bush with small, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. Nice to see it bloom. One that I look for.

SNOW PARTY, Min (Poulsen '98). W, near white, 15-25 petals, wild rose scent. No reports.

SPRINGWOOD CLASSIC, Min (Laver '99 CAN) (seedling x seedling). MP, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 7 yrs 10"-12" ON): Strong orangey-pink. Repeats well, decorative form, good substance. Compact plant with medium green foliage. Mildews. Hardiness is good. Not as good a performer this year as last.

STRIPED FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '99 CAN). RB, very rich stripe, deeper than most, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SUMMER FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, red/white striped, delicate fragrance. No reports.

SUMMER WEDDING, Min (Jalbert '95 int '96 CAN). MP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUN SPRINKLES, Min (Walden '99) (Yellow Jacket x seedling). DY, deep yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001, AoE 2001. No reports.

SUNSET PARADE, MIN (Poulsen '02?). MY. No reports.

SUPER CASCADE CORAL, Min (Jalbert '96 int '97 CAN). OP, coral, 50 frilly petals, slight fragrance. Stanton (3 pls 6 yrs 18" ON): Bright attractive blooms, decorative form, good substance. Spreading growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease, hardiness is good. Less vigorous than last year.

SWEET CAROLINE, Min (M. Williams '98). RB, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. Clausen (8 pls 3 yrs 24" ON): Very colourful blooms – makes a dazzling garden display. Repeats well. Decorative form, average substance. Some plants grow better than others. Balanced foliage. Some black spot. Has survived the last two winters. As other contributors have mentioned, a "growthy" bush with many nice blooms. Decker (AK): Bigger blooms than 'Magic Carrousel' and a similar colour but not as prolific. Weak stems. Graber (3 pls 1-3 yrs 2' ON): White with large red edges. Long pointed buds open to exhibition blooms. Profuse bloomer, good repeat. Very good substance. Tall bush with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardy. Almost a mini-flora in size. Better than 'Magic Carrousel' in my garden.

SWEET MELODY, Min (Fischer '98). AB, apricot/light pink, sport of 'Pierrine' Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 22" IL): My plant needs more blooms. Strictly decorative with poor substance. An average to poor growth habit with good foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is very good. This may be my last season for 'Sweet Melody'. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): Usually one per stem, but plenty of blooms. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth with dark green foliage. Some disease, hardy with leaf cover. A sport of 'Pierrine' and grows just like it.

TOUCHÉ, Min (Laver '95 int '96 CAN). OP, 41+ petals, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TROPICAL TWIST, Min (Walden '97). OP, dark orange-yellow, AoE 1997. No reports.

TRUE GOLD, Min (Laver '97 CAN). DY, intense golden yellow, 41 petals, no fragrance. Broks (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): Large, deep yellow blooms, long-lasting. Exhibition form with good substance. No disease. Lovely rose with excellent form. Good for showing. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): Bright golden blooms, exhibition form with good substance. Upright bush with dark green foliage. No disease. Good hardiness. A really bright yellow.

WATER LILY, MinFI (Jalbert '04 int '97 CAN) (Pink Petticoat X Alexander HT). W (LP), white, light pink fading to white, very

double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): White to creamy pink. Beautiful, many petalled, singles and sprays, show quality. Exhibition form with solid substance. Large bushy growth habit with shiny, dark green leaves. Very little black spot. Hardy. My favourite mini bush. Took a year to take off and then it just didn't stop blooming A very large compact bush. Love this one. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 2' ON): This year it was pink and very pretty. Fragrant, long-lasting, decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with large, shiny, medium green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. This one pleases me more every time I see it.

WHITE PATIO WONDER (WHITE PATIO), Min (Jalbert '04 int '99) (Thelma's Glory x Sexy Remy). W, white, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 12'-14' ON): White, a little pink when cool. Lots of sprays, lasts well, a very pretty frilly bloom – quite unusual. Decorative form, 1½ " diameter blooms with good substance. Upright growth with dark green foliage. No disease. Very hardy. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): Pretty blooms, decorative form, good substance. Upright growth with dark green foliage. No disease. Hardy. A good white; a bit leggy where I have it.

WIND RHYTHM, Min (MinFI) (Jalbert '01 CAN). OB. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): An orange/red blend. Large flowers, fully double, exhibition form with firm substance. Good for show. Not very tall. Small dark green foliage. Black spots. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 18" ON): A pretty colour, exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth with matte green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. A really good mini!

YEAR 2000, Min (Jalbert '00 CAN). RB, yellow edged bright red. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 15" ON): Cream and white edged red. HT form, high-centred, long-lasting, 25-30 petals, very showy. Exhibition form with stable substance. Bushy growth habit with glossy, dark green foliage. Black spots. A good show rose. I like the colour and the nice blend. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Colourful, edged red. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth with shiny, dark green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good.

